The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE—THE CLAIMS OF NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS FOR PLACES IN THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES — GEN. HUSTED AND HOUSE COMMITTEES—FORESHADOWINGS OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The chief and almost the only topic of discussion is the question of who shall be elected to the *pro tem.* Presidency of the Senate. The office itself is so unimportant that, seeing this earnest contest, one feels inclined to suspect either that there is something behind it or that men have suddenly become unreasonably anxious for an empty honor. Up to yesterday it was generally considered that there would be no serious opposition to the re-election of Judge Robertson, as Mr. Woodin was not known to have any strong desire for the office. But with that gentleman's arrival yesterday afternoon there was a change in the aspect of things. Mr. Woodin's friends soon showed that they were very much in earnest, and determined to elect him if his election was in any way possible. Conferences, consultations, and mysterious councils have been in active progress ever since, and an air of the dark lantern, long cloak, and black mask pervades the halls of the Delavan, where a short time ago men were chatting about the quiet way in which everything had settled itself this year. The Woodin men now claim that they have a majority on the count, and the general impression is that they have. It is certainly close at the best, and it is not improbable now that the count will have to be made in the caucus to-morrow evening, which was at one time thought would not be necessary. The only power the temporary President has is in the making up of the Senate committees. This falls to him this year because the actual President, Mr. Dorsheimer, is a Democrat, and the majority of the Senate is Republican. But the naming of the committees cannot be a task which any one would covet in the present state of affairs. Why Mr. Woodin should be so desirous of the office is a mystery to most people, but his friends insist that he shall have it. They are nearly all men from the western part of the State, and they claim that it is not fair to that section to take both the Speaker and the President from the one County of Westchester. They urge also that whoever occupies the chair this year will have some tough fighting to do, and that their man can hit harder blows and is readier to give them than Judge Robertson. This perhaps is true, for the Judge is one of those courteous gentlemen who would rather make his enemy his friend than embitter him; but he can fight when the fight is forced on him. A contest such as this, for a mere compliment, however, is not greatly to his liking, and he probably would have already retired from the field had his friends not been convinced that it was of great importance, if only in a party sense, that he should be elected. Judge Robertson feels that the office is in no way necessary to him, and that he could suffer no detriment by the election of Mr. Woodin to it. The contest is conducted with entire absence of acrimony, and it is on the cards that, failing an agreement between themselves, both parties will unite upon a new man.

The make-up of the Senate committees presents an awkward problem this year. In respect to the Committee on Cities, the difficulty is in choosing the New-York men. Mr. Woodin will be Chairman, certainly—at least nothing has been said to the contrary; Booth second, and then, who comes after is the question. Morrissey is pressed for the place by influences which are rather powerful, and which will take no denial; but to put Morrissey on and leave off a man of the standing of Mr. Gerard is not to be thought of. There would be such an outcry from the respectable classes of New-York as would make itself unpleasantly heard in the Senate chamber. If both men should be put on there would be a grumbling here about the preponderance of New-York men in the most important committee of the Senate, and the dissatisfaction would make itself felt before the session was out. There will be an Anti-Tammany charter coming up, and the usual amount of proposals, in various shapes, for effecting changes in the interest of one or other party, in New-York, and much growling would be the result if the Committee on Cities paid too much attention to them. Then there is a sharp contest for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Harris is the most prominent candidate, but Mr. McCarthy's claims are vigorously pushed, and so are Mr. Prince's. Mr. Prince thinks he has served long enough and worked long enough in the Legislature to entitle him to some consideration, and is in that frame of mind which would not contentedly put up with a slight. Between these rival claimants, the unlucky gentleman who has to award the honors will have no easy task, and is certain to offend ten men to every one he pleases.

As to the House committees, it is as certain as anything can be in the uncertain game of politics that they are all made up and will be announced on Wednesday. The only thing positively known about them is that Mr. Sloane is to be Chairman of the Ways and Means, he having signified his acceptance of the post. He was Mr. Husted's choice from the first, and correspondence in the matter passed between them for several weeks. Mr. Husted said this evening that Mr. Sloane's name was the only one he had openly mentioned in connection with the committees, and he could do that because everybody said "amen" to it. Mr. Sloane is understood to have preferred the chairmanship of the Canal Committee, as he is in the canal shipping business and knows something about them; but this committee, it is understood, will be given either to Mr. H. G. Burleigh, of Wayne, or Mr. Edward Gallagher, of Erie, or otherwise to Champlain or Buffalo. As to the other committees, anything which may be said now is mere speculation. Mr. Husted has temporarily taken rooms at the Delavan for reception purposes only, and he has been busy all day at that business. A continuous stream of callers has been pouring in on him all day, and as he has told every man that "he is happy to meet him," he must have accumulated a large stock of happiness by this hour.

The general make-up of the new Legislature has been discussed somewhat, and the impression is that the Senate is very strong and made up of good material, but the House not so much so. Robertson, Woodin, Prince, Harris, Booth, Carpenter, McCarthy, Rogers, and Selkreg are all men of ability, and if we except Mr. Rogers, of much legislative experience, and on the Democratic side, there are Jacobs, Bradley, Starbuck, Loomis, and Lamont. Much seems to be expected of Mr. Starbuck by those who know him, and they confidently predict that he will prove one of the ablest men in the Senate. Very few New-York men have come yet, but the full delegation is expected to-morrow morning. There has been no want of activity around the several head-quarters to-day, but with to-morrow's arrivals things will be made lively indeed.

The Governor is still at work on his Message, probably giving the finishing touches to it. It is stated that he will have something to say, and that of a very plain character, about the Gray Nuns Convent bill, and will show that the bill was useless and uncalled for, because there is a law which was passed eleven years ago which gave all the powers sought to be had under this special bill, about which there has been so much controversy. It is also stated that the Governor will advise a return to the old rates on the canals, as the reduced tariff has not worked well, and that the expenditures on them be reduced to $800,000 a year, for which they can be kept in good working order. He will also have something to say in favor of a return to specie payments, and on national finances generally.

The late trains to-night brought in all of the members and a few Senators. The list is now almost complete. From New-York there arrived Sheridan Shook, Bernard Biglin, and J. J. O'Brien; Assemblymen Gugel, Strahan, Hays, Hoffman, and Englehardt, and Senator Baaden. Gen. Knapp and Hon. W. T. Tinsley came in from the West. Mr. Booth is the only noticeable absentee among the Senators.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE UNITED STATES NOTE COMMUNICATED TO THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BY MR. WASHBURNE.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—*La Liberté* (newspaper) states that when Mr. Washburne, the American Embassador, communicated to M. Decazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the note of his Government in relation to Cuba, he declared that the United States by no means desired to annex the Antilles or to require Spain to grant autonomy to Cuba, although they desired to see the latter reform effected.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE CIRCULAR OF MR. FISH.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The *Diario de la Marina*, in a leading editorial, says: "We repeat that the Spanish Government should proceed with dignity, preserving its independence, and giving Secretary Fish the check he merits if he pretends to meddle with our internal affairs. But what we consider most singular, strange, and even repugnant in the field of fair dealing is the issuing by Secretary Fish of his circular note to the foreign powers on the same day that President Grant told Congress he would recur to friendly mediation or collective intervention in case Spain could not soon suppress the rebellion in Cuba. The qualification which this conduct merits is so severe that we do not care to express it. Persons exist who need severe lessons in order to make them act sensibly, President Grant occupying a prominent place among them. We expect all the European Governments to follow England's example and make him understand at once that the principles of international rights are not a dead letter. Secretary Fish has offered European Governments a magnificent opportunity to defend in America, with their permanent interests, the high rules of justice.' The *Voz de Cuba* is silent with regard to the attitude of the United States. The course of the American Government is widely and variously commented on by the other journals and the people generally.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE REFORMS PROPOSED BY AUSTRIA APPROVED BY RUSSIA—COMMUNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ABOLITION OF SERFDOM.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The note drawn up by the Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, relative to reforms in Turkey, has received the approval of Russia, and is understood to have been dispatched to the guaranteeing powers. The note proposes the equality of all religious denominations, and the introduction of provincial and communal self-government, and that the first results of these changes in the insurgent provinces shall be the imposition of taxation by the provinces themselves, and the abolition of serfdom.

MONTENEGRO NEUTRAL UNDER RUSSIAN ADVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 3—5 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "In answer to the request made by the Prince of Montenegro to be allowed to enter into action, Russia has advised him on no account to depart from the policy of neutrality. The Prince has sent assurances that he will follow this advice. The report that Montenegro had raised a loan is contradicted."

SPAIN.

CARLISTS CONCENTRATING NEAR THE FRONTIER—ELECTIONS ORDERED IN PORTO RICO.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 2.—The Carlists are concentrating a large force near the frontier.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Elections in Porto Rico for members of the Cortes will be held on Feb. 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS AND OTHER BUILDINGS BY FIRE AT WAPPING.

LONDON, Jan. 3—5:30 A. M.—The East End Flour and Rice Mills at Wapping were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at £60,000. One fireman was killed and several were injured. Eighteen buildings adjacent were badly damaged.

FRANCE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE IN THE VOSGES AND GERS.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—M. Buffet is a candidate for the Senate in the Department of the Vosges, and M. Paul De Cassagnac in that of the Gers.

BOGUS MILITARY WARRANTS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—It will be remembered that a good deal of excitement was created in this city and State early last Summer by the discovery that great frauds had been committed in allowing claims for military service during the war, and the issuing of certificates for said service, and that ex-Adjutant General J. D. Crafton was implicated in the frauds. Dispatches from Jefferson City say the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Cole County have found indictments against Gen. Crafton and his son, the general charge being forgery, and entering bogus military warrants. The dispatches also state that Col. Rogers, of Kansas City, has been indicted for the same offense. Neither party has yet been arraigned.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

A PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THE COST OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE—THE NUMBER OF BILLS THUS FAR PRESENTED—THE FORTHCOMING FINANCIAL DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Mr Springer, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the same gentleman who helped to destroy the Democratic third-term ammunition, by the resolation which he offered in the House, has been looking over the estimates from the State Department for the consular and diplomatic service, and has concluded the cost can be very greatly reduced. In the first place, he would force a return to Democratic simplicity by cutting down the salaries of first-class missions from $17,500 to $15,000 per year. He would cut off a large number of Consuls, and consolidate several missions in South America. The difficulty with Mr. Springer's plan is, that the expenditures he proposes to cut down are mostly fixed by law, which would have to be changed in a wholesale manner. His plans are on an equality with the purpose, which an interviewer attributes to Mr. Randall, of reducing the appropriations $40,000,000. Mr. Randall is said to be disturbed by the publication of this statement. He did not think, when he said it, how it would look in print, and his private expressions are to the effect that no such reduction is possible. As a party man he dare not force a reduction which will stop any portion of the machinery of Government.

When Mr. Blaine has opened the discussion on the finances, he will be followed by Mr. Kelly, it is reported, though Mr. Hale holds the floor before Kelly, unless he chooses to surrender it. The third on the list is Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, who has presented the most direct and straightforward bill of the session for producing specie resumption. He is expected, by those who have some knowledge of his views, to make a practical conservative speech, and one which must attract wide attention for its direct propositions in support of honest money.

Secretary Belknap has gone West. The Legislature of Iowa meets next week, and as he is a candidate for Senator, his departure and the canvass are naturally connected. Gen. Belknap's friends are confident he will be elected. Iowa people who have been heard from generally have the same view, with the modification that there may be so close a contest between the leading candidates as to make the choice necessary of some one not yet mentioned. It has been frequently stated that Gen. Belknap's election would cause a vacany in the Cabinet. This is not the fact, as he would not go into the Senate till the 4th of March, 1877, when Gen. Grant's term as President will have expired.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet on Tuesday next to consider the resolution referred to them which provides for an election, on the 7th, of a President of the Senate. There is no indication of what the result of this inquiry will be. If the Senate had to choose a new presiding officer, untrammeled by former action, the choice would now fall upon an Eastern man, seeing that the President and the Speaker of the House are both from the West. It was the sectional argument, chiefly, that elected Mr. Ferry, and the same argument would be used again. Mr. Ferry's Western location, and his somewhat easy notions about the currency, do not hinder him from being an accomplished presiding officer, and it does not look as if any effort to put some other Senator in his place would succeed.

There are now on the files of the House 380 bills, which were presented before the holiday recess, and 140 on the files of the Senate. About thirty per cent. of the House bills are in the nature of claims upon the Treasury, the major portion of these coming from the South. There is one bill providing for an appropriation of $200,000 to the people of Loudon County, Va., for damages sustained during the war. This is the section which was so terribly devastated by Gen. Sheridan's orders.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE DURING DECEMBER PROBABLE—AMOUNT OF THE CONFISCATIONS LAST WEEK IN CHICAGO AND SINCE MAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The public debt statement for December will be issued to-morrow. It is not yet made up, but will be completed in the morning. There may be a considerable increase, but that is not quite certain, as it will depend upon the amount of expenditures for the month, which are not yet footed up. December is always the worst month of the year for revenues, and this December there will not be much increase over a year ago, when the public debt statement showed an addition of over three million dollars. The Customs receipts for the month just closed were about a quarter of a million, as nearly as can be ascertained, below what they were a year ago. It would seem that some increase is inevitable, and it is only possible that it may be quite small. In this connection it may be stated that the value of the property seized and libeled in the several collection districts of the United States since May 10, 1875, in consequence of frauds on the revenue imposed on distilled spirits, is $1,252,932, and the amount assessed upon the property and bonds of guilty parties is $927,975. This last-named amount was assessed as follows: Illinois, $427,270; Indiana, $84,540; Missouri, $284,814; Wisconsin, $176,975. The number of persons indicted for defrauding the revenue in the same period is 135, which is classified thus: Distillers, 29; rectifiers, 41; Government officers, 50; other persons, 15. The seizures made at Chicago last week are not included in the above statements. These last seizures, it is expected, will result in the confiscation to the Government of about $500,000 worth of property and the assessment of an additional $500,000. About fifteen persons will be implicated.

A DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENT.

THE METHOD OF INTIMIDATION PRACTICED IN MISSISSIPPI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1876.

The following preamble and resolutions, passed by the Democratic Conservative Club of Cooksville, Noxubee County, Miss., on Dec. 11, 1875, will serve to illustrate the feeling existing in that State, and the methods of intimidation and persecution practiced toward native white Mississippians who dare to follow their personal convictions in the exercise of the ballot. Mr. M. M. Horner, who is so terribly anathematized by the Cooksville Democratic Conservative Club, is a native of Mississippi, and a large planter, who owns and cultivates 20,000 acres of land. The preamble and resolutions were refused publication in the local paper of Noxubee County, and in consequence were sent to and published by the Columbus *Weekly Index* of Dec. 24.

Whereas, M. M. Horner, in the late election, acted in a manner totally offensive to the interests of the white men of our country, and the policy of our Democratic Conservative Party, by violating his promise to act with said party; by starting an opposition ticket with his own name, connected with two scallawags, (I. L. Wilkerson and Bill Parmenter,) and a negro, (Robert Lacy,) which was loathsome and despicable, and injurious to the white men's cause; by erasing the names of his friends and putting others in their places, equally despised, and by him and his scallawag associates distributed and placed in the hands of the negroes on his own plantation and of the neighborhood, and at a negro church on Sunday:

Resolved, First—That we unanimously consider him a traitor to his country and an enemy to his neighbors.

Second—That henceforth we have no moral, social, or political association with such a beast in man's clothing; nor will we countenance any man who condescends to associate socially with him.

Third—That these resolutions be considered as applying as much to I. L. Wilkerson as to M. M. Horner.

Fourth—That the Macon *Beacon* be requested to publish these resolutions and send a copy to each of the two above-mentioned traitors.

Fifth—That as Bill Parmenter has repudiated and seeks to be a white man, we extend to him our cordial sympathy.

Done by order of the club, at Cooksville, Dec. 11, 1875. J. L. HIBBLER, President.

J. R. D. KING, Secretary *pro tem.*

The foregoing preamble and resolutions are accompanied by the following explanatory epistle addressed to the editor of the *Index* by the Secretary of the club, and printed in the *Index* immediately below the published action of the club.

SIR: Inclosed we send you the action of our Democratic Club at Cooksville for publication, as we have failed to get it published in our county. Our editors have published similar documents on others, for instance, Bob Ford. Bob is a poor man, and they must have thought they had nothing to lose. They are willing to grind the poor and uphold the rich. We have yet to learn that a few hundred dollars or acres of poor land elevates a man in society, when that is all you can say for him. Please publish and forward account to the Democratic Club of Cooksville. Done by order of the committee. Publish this card.

J. R. D. KING, Secretary.

THE CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.

PLAN OF SETTLEMENT OF THE BALANCE DUE THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO UNDER THE AWARDS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION—ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is known that some of the persons in whose favor awards have been made by the United States and Mexican Commission have sold their claims at a large discount, one gentleman submitting to a deduction of about one-third of the entire amount. Counsel who have business before the commission say that the sum awarded to Mexican citizens will be probably $2,000,000, and to citizens of the United States, between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. According to the terms of the treaty the United States will give credit to the Mexican Government for the amount which will finally be awarded to its citizens, to be paid to them by Mexico, and the sum due by Mexico to citizens of the United States will be paid to this Government in annual instalments, of $300,000, in gold or its equivalent, until the whole shall have been paid. These are easy terms for Mexico, instead of requiring the entire sum to be paid at once, or within twelve months; but this will not delay payment to citizens of the United States by our own Government. The decisions are absolutely final and conclusive in each claim.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will resume its sessions on the 19th instant, when an important opinion in the case of the Texan Star will be delivered. The vessel was destroyed by the Alabama. Shortly after the Captain, by the advice of the owners, had, under a bill of sale, changed her name to the Martraban, and transferred her to the British flag. The claim is made principally under a subsequent mortgage. The case involves some very peculiar points, and in view of recent international arbitration, looking to the establishment of precedents, the decision is awaited, with great interest.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GRANT PARISH, LA., CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT—MR. BELKNAP AND THE IOWA SENATORSHIP — PROPERTY RECOVERED BY WASHINGTON DETECTIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court will resume its session to-morrow, when it is expected an opinion in the Grant Parish case, involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act, will be delivered.

Secretary Belknap left Washington last night for Iowa. It is already known that he is a candidate for the United States Senate, in the place of Judge Wright, who retires in order to resume the practice of law in that State.

The value of property recovered and returned to the owners, by the detective force of the city during the past year, was $51,440.

Thomas Curran, one of the boldest and most successful thieves in the country, was arrested here last night, securely handcuffed and imprisoned for a hearing on two indictments pending against him.

Mr. G. W. Riggs is fitting up the large building at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets, lately occupied by the Quartermaster General's Department, for a hotel. He intends making additions to it so as to make space for three hundred rooms. Messrs. P. Plumer and C. W. Spofford, gentlemen of experience in hotel-keeping, have leased the house, which will bear the name of Mr. Riggs, the owner of it. The hotel is designed to be complete in all its appointments.

COUNTERFEITING NICKELS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The fact that Charley Ulrich, one of the most expert counterfeiters in America, is confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, at once pointed him out as the leader of the counterfeiting greenback party, if such a thing existed, and Warden Innes was interviewed on the subject of counterfeiting nickels and greenbacks. He says if any greenbacks have been made in the prison he does not know it. He says that bogus nickels were made by two men, John Fought, sent from Auglaize County for horse-stealing, and Harvey Parker, sent from Lucas County for burglary. These men work close together in the molding-shop, and there made the coin in molds, a genuine coin being used for a pattern. The material used was an alloy of copper and zinc. The Warden says the guard of the shop was cognizant of what the men were doing, but it was thought proper to wait awhile in order to discover, if possible, all the men implicated. This season of waiting continued three days, and then the Warden found some of the stuff in the possession of his little boy. The boy said he had already spent five of the coins which were given him by Fought and Parker. The two prisoners were then put in the dungeon, where they soon made a clean breast of the whole business. The Warden is of opinion that very few of the coins were made or left the prison.

MAJOR, THE WIFE-MURDERER.

NASHUA, Jan. 2.—Edwin W. Major, who was convicted yesterday of the murder of his wife by poisoning, and was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 5, 1877, was taken to the State Prison at Concord, N. H., this evening. An immense crowd surrounded the Court-house, and the officers with difficulty cleared the way to the carriage. There is little hope of a third trial being granted.

ENGLAND.

LORD DERBY AT EDINBURGH.

A LONG AND UNIMPORTANT ADDRESS—SAFE COMMONPLACES ABUNDANT—THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE HOLIDAYS IN THE METROPOLIS—ABOUT THE THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875.

Lord Derby has been talking much and saying little. He has been to Edinburgh to read his address to the students as Rector of the University, to receive the freedom of the city, and to harangue the conservative working men. It is needless to say that in his lecture to the students Lord Derby displayed his characteristic common sense. He told them that there was scarcely anything which was more entirely a matter of habit than working power, and that as to overwork being dangerous to health, it would be found to be due rather to some mismanagement, too much worry and excitement, than to actual mental labor. He also advised young men not to expect too much from culture as a means of advancement in the world, but to pursue it for its own sake, and then there could be no risk of disappointment. Whatever progress they made would be solid gain. Literary culture by itself, although it could not necessarily make a man really wise, saved him from some of the most unpleasing forms which unwisdom could assume, such as cant and rant, and widened his range of view. He also spoke a word for science, and thought that more should be done by the State for its encouragement. And so on, with a long string of other commonplaces. Nothing could be more true and unobjectionable in its prudent logic and practical sagacity; but, then, how often has all this been said before since the beginning of the world, and how poor and stale it sounds coming from the lips of a Minister of State who has journeyed all the way from London to Edinburgh in order to say it. It seems hardly worth while to put a great man to so much trouble for such a very small result. When Lord Derby deprecated cant, he apparently forgot that he was himself stooping to its worship in repeating to a lot of lads what they must already have heard over and over again from their grandmothers. In the evening Lord Derby turned to the working men, and here again he could only repeat the venerable truisms that nobody is so much interested in social order as the working classes, because they are sure to suffer first and longest in a period of revolution; that a conservative policy means to distrust loud professions and large promises, to place no confidence in theories for the sudden regeneration of mankind, to believe only in gradual and steady improvement, and to hold fast what good one has until one is sure of something better; with more of the same sort. All this is, of course, very true, but there must have been few, even of the most ignorant of his hearers, who were not familiar with it; and he avoided the real problem in which the working-classes are interested—that is, whether they cannot hold fast what they have and get something more into the bargain.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Lord Derby, however, though he stuck to platitudes as long as he could, could not wholly escape saying something in regard to his own special department; here again he went over the ground as lightly as possible. He admitted that he was not one of those who expected "the eternal Eastern question" to be settled in a hurry, and that though the powers concerned showed a spirit of moderation and caution, the subject was full of embarrassment. As to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, he believed it was in itself both a wise and popular step, but that it would not have been wise or honest if it had been open to the construction which some people had put on it, which was that it involved a protectorate over Egypt, an interested reversal of the whole Eastern policy of England, and an intention to snatch in a general scramble what did not belong to us. All that England wanted, and had obtained, was, he added, an additional security for what was to her a necessity—free and uninterrupted passage through Egypt to India. There was no deep-laid scheme in the matter, and in the first instance their wish was not so much to buy the property for themselves as merely to prevent its changing hands at all. The Government felt it to be essential that the great highway over which England had more than three-fourths of the traffic should not be left exclusively in the hands of the foreign shareholders of a foreign company. This statement is, of course, very important, because it is the first official explanation on the subject which has been given to the public. Lord Derby, indeed, said much the same thing in an interview with the French Ambassador, but no account whatever of the matter had been given by the Government to the country till last night at Edinburgh. The difficulty in which the Ministry are placed is, that they have to keep up the appearance of a spirited foreign policy on the one hand, and at the same time to avoid seeming to do, or to want to do, anything very decided. The great *coup* of which so much boasting has been made is a very small and ineffectual thing in itself, unless England has made up her mind at all hazards to have command of the canal, and Lord Derby's explanation certainly raises some doubts as to how far the Government is prepared to go. The mere purchase of shares is a very indifferent security; it affords, on the most favorable calculation, only a slight power over the internal management of the company, and is in fact little more than an expedient for justifying England in taking the canal more directly under her protection in other ways. Everything, therefore, turns on what these other ways are, and here the Government is silent or evasive. At the same time that Lord Derby is declaring that there is no idea of anything in the shape of a protectorate over Egypt, the news comes that, under pressure from the English Government, the Khédive has abandoned certain aggressive expeditions against Abyssinia and Zanzibar in which he had embarked. The English mission which has gone out to Egypt to look into its finances also points in the same direction. Just at present, no doubt, the Khédive knows that it is his interest to keep on good terms with this country, and is pliable enough. But how long will this last? The ownership of the shares, apart from the active co-operation of the Egyptian Government, will go for very little in any difficulty. The immediate effect of the four millions which the English Government has put into the Khédive's pocket, and of the interest it is taking in his affairs, is to increase his powers of raising money, and there is no saying into what his extravagance may not lead him. Altogether the bargain is very like that of the nobleman in the old story who bought a Punch and Judy show, but forgot to buy the showman too.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

We are now on the eve of Christmas, and the signs of the season are conspicuous in the shop-windows and advertisement placards. Trade at such a time is naturally rather slack, and, though there is a sanguine feeling among men of business, it must necessarily be some time before the condition of affairs much improves. At present the markets are glutted with over-production, and prices are low. The iron trade, by which so many other industries are affected, is in a most deplorable state, and without as yet the faintest prospect of recovery. The manufacture of rails has practically ceased in the North of England, none having been shipped from that district during the last month, and the competition of pig-iron makers is of the most desperate kind. A curious attempt has just been made by the London and North-western Company to set up as a manufacturer of rolling-stock for sale to other companies, but it has been stopped by the Master of the Rolls, who has decided that a railway corporation must stick to its own business, and must not make or repair rolling-stock for other companies, though it may for itself.

THE THEATRES.

The arrangements at the theatres just now are undergoing the usual changes with a view to Christmas. Pantomines seem to hold their ground at the older houses, and are also firmly established at the Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace; but elsewhere the managers adhere to their usual entertainments. The question of the success of Mr. Irving's *Macbeth* has now been determined by the resolution of the management to drop it for the present. On Thursday night "Macbeth" will be played for the seventy-ninth time, and I do not think we shall see it revived, at least with Mr. Irving in it, for a long time. It is only fair to say, however, that "Macbeth," even with the greatest actors, has never been so popular as "Hamlet" and other of Shakespeare's plays. Pending the preparation of "Othello," Mr. Irving resumes his *Hamlet.* Tennyson's "Queen Mary" is still underlined, but I suspect it is all over with it. Mr. Gilbert's poetical drama at the Court Theatre is what the French call a "success of esteem." It is admired for its pretty poetry, but the story is slight and rather absurd, and dreary into the bargain.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The Queen has got back to Osborne, crossing the Solent in the Alberta steam-yacht, the same which ran down the Mistletoe, and which was again under the charge of Capt. Welch, who, by his careless lookout and recklessness, produced the fatal disaster; but this time there was no accident. The Duke of Edinburgh is, it seems, to take command of an iron-clad and join the Mediterranean squadron next Spring.

J. H. F.

DEATH OF AN EX-GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 2.—Hon. John H. Clifford died here to-day of dropsy. Mr. Clifford was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 16, 1809, and was consequently in his sixty-sixth year. He graduated from Brown University in 1827, and, after a preparatory training, entered upon the legal profession in this City, where he has ever since resided. In 1835 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1844 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He served as Attorney General of the State from 1849 to 1853, when he was elected Governor of the commonwealth. At the close of his term of office he was again elected Attorney General, which position he filled until 1858. He was President of the State Senate in 1862. At the time of his death Mr. Clifford was President of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

SONORA.

A BLOODY FIGHT WITH THE INDIAN INSURGENTS—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from San Diego says: "Col. Mines, with Sonora State troops, attacked the main body of the Yaqui Indians at Pirtohalla on the 3d of December, and routed them with a loss of about two hundred killed and wounded. The Mexican loss was twenty wounded."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy and warm weather prevailed in the Middle and New-England States, with local rains and brisk south-west to north-west winds. Generally clear and warm weather continues in the Southern States, with light, variable winds and high barometer. Clear and colder weather, south-west to north-west winds and increased pressure are reported from the lake region, Ohio Valley, and the North-west. The Mississippi River has risen nine inches at Memphis, and fallen fourteen inches at Cairo. The Ohio has fallen three feet at Cincinnati, and risen twenty-two inches at Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear and cooler weather will prevail, with south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, lower temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather and lower temperature than on Sunday, rising, followed by falling barometer and westerly winds, backing to southerly.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly.

For the canal regions from New-Jersey to Virginia the temperature will remain above freezing.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

UTICA, Jan. 2.—Christopher Van Slyke and his son, of Clerkville, Madison County, while intoxicated, fired salutes in honor of the Centennial, with a gun, in the yard adjoining the house at about 1 A. M., yesterday. After a while the father pointed the gun at his wife, and asked if he should fire it off in the house, when she became frightened and he turned it toward the bedroom, in which were a deaf and dumb daughter, another named Emma, aged seventeen years, and a four-year old child. The gun was discharged, and Emma was shot through the heart, dying instantly. Van Slyke was arrested. He claims the shooting was accidental.

A LONG VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The ship Itasca arrived here to-day, having been 253 days from Baltimore. She had successive gales for 112 days in the Southern Hemisphere. Her decks were swept, bulwarks stove in, and she is leaking badly. On the 21st of August J. A. Wins, second mate, and Daniel Sheran, seaman, were swept overboard. Three seamen died of hardship and exposure when the vessel was seventy-five days off the Horn. At one time only four men were able for duty. The ship stopped at Juan Fernandez for water.

A FATAL TENEMENT-HOUSE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Valentine Kessling, white, was instantly killed this afternoon by George Crow, colored. They were inmates of a tenement-house, occupied by whites and blacks, on Sixth, near Mound street. Kessling had threatened Crow, who was physically his inferior, and meeting him to-day in the court-yard of the building, Kessling at once commenced the assault, and was stabbed with a pocket-knife, dying almost instantly. Crow surrendered himself at the nearest station-house.

A GREAT EMBEZZLEMENT.

HOW A MANUFACTURER WAS ROBBED

A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK EMBEZZLES $300,000 —A LONG SEARCH FOR THE THIEF—HIS ARREST YESTERDAY—HOW IT WAS MADE.

For two months past Detective Timothy Golden, of the Central Office, had been diligently and quietly at work hunting down one of the most expert embezzlers of modern time, and yesterday afternoon his good work ended in the capture of the man so earnestly sought after, who is now an occupant of a cell at Police Head-quarters. The prisoner is Charles R. Beckwith, thirty-five years of age, who resides with his wife at No. 998 Sixth avenue, and he was arrested on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $11,656 55 from his former employer, Mr. Benjamin T. Babbitt, the extensive soap-manufacturer of Nos. 69 and 70 Washington street. Beckwith was in the employ of Mr. Babbitt from 1868 to the Spring of 1873, and during the greater portion of his term of service Mr. Babbitt had the most unbounded confidence in his faithfulness and integrity. He so won the esteem and confidence of his employer that he was finally promoted to the position of confidential book-keeper and general financial manager, and it was while occupying that highly responsible position that he commenced a series of embezzlements by which, it is alleged, he robbed his employer of various sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $300,000. Such a perfect trust did Mr. Babbitt repose in the honesty of Beckwith, that he allowed him to draw checks at will and affixed his signature to the same without the slightest hesitancy, and also gave Beckwith absolute control of his accounts at the various banks in this City, where the funds necessary to carry on his very extensive business were deposited. Mr. Babbitt, as was natural, also held Beckwith in high personal esteem, evincing his interest in his employe's welfare in many ways, particularly showing him great attention when he was sick, being frequently at his bedside and sending him delicacies which he believed Beckwith was unable to purchase for himself, and all this time his clerk was robbing him in the most barefaced manner. In the Spring of 1873, Mr. Babbitt, by some means at present unexplained, became suspicious that there was something wrong about Beckwith's accounts, and although not quite convinced of his trusted employe's dishonesty, thought it best to discharge him from his employ. Beckwith was discharged, and Mr. Babbitt allowed the matter to rest without making any further investigation.

About the 1st of last November, Officer Timothy Golden, who, through the influence of ex-Commissioner Matsell, had been removed from his position on the detective force at the Central Department and assigned to patrol duty in the Sixth Precinct, while on post, received information from a source which he does not desire to make public at present, in regard to Beckwith's embezzlements, which he deemed of great importance. The detective called on Mr. Babbitt and imparted this information to that gentleman. The latter consulted his counsel, who advised a thorough overhauling of the books of the concern from the time Beckwith entered Mr. Babbitt's employ. All the books were accordingly removed to the private residence of Mr. Babbitt, No. 49 West Thirty-fourth street, and under the direction of Mr. Barton, who succeeded Mr. Beckwith in the responsible position of financial manager, were thoroughly examined by experts employed for the purpose. Meantime, Detective Golden was detailed to locate the dishonest cashier. From the time he had left his employ Mr. Babbitt had lost all track of his former book-keeper, and only remembered vaguely that he had occupied a flat in a house on Sixth avenue in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh or Fifty-eighth street. A search was instituted for Beckwith by Golden, who had obtained an accurate description of his personal appearance, but for a time without avail. As it was found necessary for Golden to devote his whole time to this search, application was made in November last to the Board of Police to have Golden especially detailed to "work up" this case, accompanying the communication with a check for $100 in payment of the officer's salary for November. This letter was read during the proceedings of the board, and, of course, attracted the attention of the reporters present. Its publication at this time would have completely thwarted the efforts of the officers to find Beckwith, and at the earnest solicitation of Golden it was not published. The board granted the request and Golden from that time forth devoted his entire energies to the search for Beckwith, and as the sequel shows, he was entirely successful. A careful search of the houses rented out in flats was made. This had to be done in the most cautious manner, so as not to give Beckwith the slightest intimation that he was being inquired for. Golden managed to see the janitors of the houses in which it was suspected that Beckwith was living, and by pretending to be inquiring for a man whose name he had forgotten the janitor was induced to name all the tenants in the house. In this way Golden discovered that Beckwith lived at No. 998 Sixth avenue. Having located the man, the next thing was not to allow him to escape, and with this end in view a watch was kept on the house both night and day, but Beckwith did not make his appearance, although it was known that he was in the house.

Meanwhile the examination of the books, which had been steadily in progress, revealed the fact that Beckwith had embezzled sums of money amounting to between $200,000 and $300,000. It was found that he had been in the habit of "raising" invoices of goods purchased, and drawing checks to his own order for the difference between the original amount of the bill and the increased figure. Thus, if tallow to the amount of $500 was purchased for the house, Beckwith would "raise" the bill to $1,500 and draw a check for $1,000 to his own order and pocket the proceeds. As he had control of the check-books and the other books, this could be easily done without discovery. It was found that he had drawn checks to his own order for large amounts, ostensibly in payment for goods purchased, which had never been delivered, and in numerous other ways had defrauded his employer. An examination of the books also showed that he had drawn a check for $11,656 55 on the Metropolitan Bank to his own order, for which he had received the cash, and appropriated the same to his own use. This robbery was consummated on Feb. 19, 1873.

On Dec. 17 last Mr. Babbitt appeared before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, and made a formal complaint against Beckwith, charging him with having embezzled the amount set forth above, viz., $11,656 55. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and it was placed in the hands of Detective Golden for execution. Since that time Golden has held the warrant waiting for a favorable opportunity to arrest Beckwith. While watching the house in which Beckwith lives, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Golden saw that much sought-after person put his head out of the window and look up and down the street. This was repeated several times, and finally Beckwith left the house and walked toward Central Park. Golden followed him a short distance and arrested him just as he was entering the Park gate. He expressed no surprise at his arrest, and remarked that it was a bailable offense. A carriage was hailed, and Golden and his prisoner were driven to Police Head-quarters, where Beckwith was locked up. He will be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day, where an examination will be held before Justice Bixby at 10 A. M.

Beckwith is a native of Madison County, N. Y., and when a youth was employed in the office of Milton Thompson, a real estate and insurance agent in Utica. While in Mr. Babbitt's employ he was noted for his economy. His apartments were neatly but not extravagantly furnished, and it was not known that he had any expensive habits. After his discharge by Mr. Babbitt he was employed in the office of the Manhattan Insurance Company, at No. 68 Wall street, but obtained leave of absence about six weeks ago on the pretext of ill health. It is said that the money embezzled by Beckwith is all safely invested, and Mr. Babbitt has hopes of securing some of it. There were doubtless other employes of Mr. Babbitt concerned with Beckwith, but the details of their connection with the case are withheld for the present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT PAINTER.

BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON. Correspondence and Table Talk, with a Memoir by his son FREDERICK WORDSWORTH HAYDON. With fac-simile illustrations from his journals. 2 vols., 8vo. London: CHATTO & WINDUS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

[*First Notice.*]

Since the appearance of the *Greville Memoirs* there has been no collection of reminiscences which compares with this in point and interest. The differences between the two are great and striking, for Mr. Greville wrote as a man of the world—the companion and equal of those whose foibles he so mercilessly exposed. Haydon had all the sensitiveness of the artist, and the great men and women reminiscences of whom he gives were most of them his patrons. Greville lived peacefully, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries wealth could furnish, and died in a ripe old age, when the charms and pleasures of life were practically exhausted. The career of Haydon was a long struggle—first for position in his art, and then for the maintenance of his family—until, sinking beneath perplexity and pressure, he terminated his life by his own hand while he was still in his prime. Greville writes first as a courtier, then as a cynic wearied of the social shams which disgusted him. Haydon was a man of even finer perceptions and of equally keen insight. After his position as an artist was established and recognized, he was in constant contact with those high in rank and famous in literature and art. His reminiscences are frank and honest even to boldness, and his son, who furnishes the memoir and edits the correspondence and "Table Talk," is a man of decided opinions and very free in their expression, of marked culture, of wide knowledge of men and things, and a graceful, lively, and forcible writer, while all that he says is inspired by sincere reverence for his father's great talents, ardent filial affection, and the keenest possible sympathy with his misfortunes.

About twenty years ago there was published a fragment of Haydon's autobiography, which was "unrevised and carelessly written," as his son says, in the preface to the present volumes. In making the selections from the unpublished part of Haydon's journals the son tells us that he has been guided "by the wish to put forth nothing that could be held to violate confidence or give pain in any quarter, yet secure the sequence of events."

The unconventional way in which the memoir opens is quite enough of itself to arrest attention and to attract the reader. "Haydon was born," writes his biographer, "on the night of the 26th of January, 1786. He was brought into the world, according to my grandfather's journal, in the midst of 'very dirty weather,' and a 'S. W. gale.' My grandfather had a habit of tacking on the state of wind and weather to every event he set down. 'Poor Mrs. Burgess died in child-bed. Poor Tom Burgess much distressed. Wind W. N. W., weather fine. Haydon in his own 'Life' says this meteorological statement always 'alleviated any pain' he felt at the afflictions related. It was a consolation to find the course of nature went on. You contrasted the perseverance of the wind doing its duty and the grief of your father's friends. Poor Tom Burgess had lost his wife, but he ought to be comforted for the wind was 'westerly' and the weather 'fine.' My grandmother was taken in labor with, as he hoped, a son and heir, but what troubled him most was that the wind was S. W. and the weather 'dirty.'" Such realism as this is strongly suggestive of Dickens, and one is almost inclined to regret that Haydon, the grandfather, was not numbered among the acquaintances of the novelist. Robert Haydon, the grandfather of the artist, did a good business as printer and stationer at Plymouth. Benjamin Haydon, the artist's father, was destined for the Army, but the sudden death of Robert Haydon changed his course of life. He was called home by his mother, took up his father's business, and to it added that of publishing. Benjamin Robert Haydon, so named from his father and grandfather, was born at the time and under the meteorological circumstances stated above. A sister and the only other child born to Mr. and Mrs. Haydon still survives. Mrs. Haydon, the mother, is described as "a vivacious woman of handsome presence, rapid apprehension, and many accomplishments. She was imperious, quick-tempered, tender-hearted to a degree, not very judicious in the management of the children, and of unbounded benevolence to all in distress. She has been known on her walks in Winter to go up a dark passage, strip herself of her petticoat, and give it to some poor, shivering wretch who had begged her charity." These traits, we are assured, were perpetuated in her son, who was equally passionate, impetuous, and humane. As a little boy the young Haydon was "no philosopher in petticoats, but a wild, self-willed, affectionate lad, uneven in spirits and a great plague." He showed no striking predilection for art, but his bent in that direction seems to have been given him by a Neapolitan, Fenzi by name, who was at the head of his father's bindery. This man had remarked, as he thought, some slight development of skill in drawing in the young master, and set to work to inflame the boy's fancy by glowing descriptions of the noble works of art at Rome with which he was familiar. "The delight of the boy," we are told, "was unbounded at this new discovery, his curiosity insatiable." Every spare hour was spent in Fenzi's office, and his tutor was deserted. After an exhaustive description Fenzi would bare his arm and say, "Do not draw de landscape, draw the feegoore, Master Benjamin." Master Benjamin began to try. And thus was first awakened and then unconsciously strengthened that latent predisposition which was to "disqualify Haydon from conducting a lucrative business, and prove an enigma and mortification rather than a delight to his parents and friends." Next, when only eleven years old, he picked up the idea of giving "evening entertainments," possibly from having seen or heard of Charles Mathews. He went to work with his usual impetuosity, bought colors and brushes, got paper from Fenzi, and painting a capital series of illustrations he put up a stage and foot-lights, invited a select party to be present, and gave an entertainment of extraordinary "Adventures" which had never happened to him, illustrating the incidents by his own drawings as he told the story. Here was the germ of Haydon's "Exhibition of Pictures" and Haydon's "Lectures" of later years. In order to prepare fresh scenes for new entertainments, he constructed a little hut round the window of one of the attics in his father's house, secreted himself here when school was over, and drew, painted, and "lectured" to himself so long as daylight lasted. Before going to bed he assures us he learned his daily tasks, but these were, after all, secondary. This singular development was at first an amusement to the father of Haydon, but suddenly he conceived a suspicion that all this "scenery," these "exhibitions," "footlights," and this "applause" were hardly consistent with the business career he intended for his son. Then he became alarmed about it, and to break up these pernicious tendencies by a severe discipline, sent him away from home to school at Plympton. Here acting, recitals, or the use of the pencil or paint-brush were to be strictly prohibited. Pens, ink, and paper, however, were a part of the necessary paraphernalia of school life, and these were enough. Haydon had not been a week at his new school before he had made pen-and-ink sketches of most of his school-fellows, on scraps of paper, in the backs of books—any where, in fact—till at length, grown bold by impunity, he sketched the Parish Clerk on Sunday, to that official's obvious indignation. Then he drew a hunt on the school-room wall with burnt sticks, then tried to etch, and squeezed off impressions with the school ink in the table-cloth press. Then he took upon himself to teach the boys to draw. "In short," writes his biographer, "it was the old story over again. The one thing forbidden he hankered after and always indulged in secretly. If Haydon had been 'saturated' with drawing by compulsion, as the Russians saturate a drunkard with drams, he probably would have thrown it up for a time in disgust." Three years at school until 1801—did not by any means root out this passion, nor when he returned home did the arguments and entreaties of his father to put aside his pencil, if but for a year or two, avail with him. In the midst of the crisis of a pressure to force him into business the boy fell ill, inflammation attacked his eyes, and for six weeks he lost his sight. So permanently was it impaired that soon after he was compelled to wear spectacles. Some of the family regarded this as a judgment on him for his ingratitude and obstinacy, but it never struck Haydon in this light, nor in any other than that if he succeeded in his art without his natural sight he would be the first painter who had done so. Just at this juncture the youth came upon a copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Discourses.* The conviction expressed by that master that all men are equal in capacity, and that application makes the difference, produced a deep impression on Haydon's mind and fixed his purpose more strongly than ever. After reading the book through the night he went down to breakfast in the morning and startled the family by stating his wish to go to London and enter the Royal Academy as a student! "If he had dropped a shell on the breakfast-table he could not have astonished the family more. His Uncle Cobley, his great opponent, stopped cracking his egg, gazed dubiously into the boy's face to see if any intellects were there, raised his eyebrows, and, being a very powdered and precise man, wiped his mouth twice with a napkin; then, leaning back in his chair, he looked across at my grandfather, and, with a loud 'ahem,' waited for the result. My grandfather put down his cup and said 'Eh—what?' The boy, quivering with excitement, repeated his wishes. 'Pooh! nonsense,' said my grandfather. 'Nonsense,' repeated Uncle Cobley, in a firm voice, and went on with his egg. Then my grandfather laughed, then lost his temper, and my grandmother beginning to cry, in ten minutes the whole house was in an uproar. Uncle Cobley finished his breakfast. In the course of the day Uncle Cobley said, 'The boy must be mad,' and that was the only opinion he was ever heard to express." So for six months longer, two years in all, the struggle went on. Its issue is recorded thus sententiously and characteristically by the father, in his diary: "May 14, 1804, Ben started for London. Weather fine. Wind east."

It is neither our purpose nor have we space to trace Haydon's progress in art and the growth of his reputation as a painter. His strong religious convictions, which continued through life, were constantly manifested in his choice of subjects for the exercise of his art. "Joseph and Mary Resting on the Road to Egypt," was the first work which secured admission to the Academy. This was bought by Mr. Thomas Hope for one hundred guineas—a high price for paintings in those days. It was not long, however, before Haydon became involved in a difficulty with the Academicians, which ultimately resulted in his withdrawal from membership, and he at once set himself at work to effect sundry reforms in the body he had left. His attitude of hostility to their organization very naturally aggravated the difficulties in the way of his progress, but he triumphed over them all. At times his pictures were all the rage. Foreign Ambassadors, Dukes, Duchesses, all the fine ladies, royalty even, crushed the rooms to see certain of his works. Sir Charles Eastlake was one of his first and most famous pupils. His breakfasts at his house in Lisson Grove became celebrated not only for their hospitality but for the number of distinguished men who frequented his table. The Imperial Grand Duke Nicolas of Russia, and afterward the Grand Duke Michael, were among the visitors to his studio, and in the list of his intimate friends we find the names of Wordsworth, Walter Scott, Keats, Haslett, Coleridge, Horace Smith, Charles Lamb, Wilkie, Barnes, (of the *Times,*) John and Leigh Hunt, Ugo Foscolo, and many others. "Of Coleridge," writes Haydon's biographer, "I have heard him say that he did not always talk, but would sometimes sit silent, apparently taking no notice of the conversation, when suddenly, like the 'locutus bos' of Livy, he would come out with something so prodigiously wise everybody became silent, and then he would pour forth for an hour as the humor took him. The story of Lamb, on his way to the India House, leaving Coleridge at 10 A. M. in a doorway talking with his eyes shut, and coming back at 4 P. M. to find Coleridge still there with his eyes shut, talking away, as he thought, to Lamb, I have heard my father declare, though only on Lamb's authority, to be strictly true; but, then, Lamb delighted in such fictions about his friends. Byron he never met. They were to have met, but something prevented Byron from coming, and the opportunity never occurred again. Haydon regretted it all his life. Shelley he met occasionally. His account of their first meeting is characteristic. It was at a dinner—one of the last he went to at Leigh Hunt's. Haydon arrived late, and took his place at the table. Opposite to him sat a hectic, spare, intellectual-looking creature carving a bit of brocoli on his plate, as if it were the substantial wing of a chicken. This was Shelley. Suddenly, in the most feminine and gentle voice, Shelley said: 'As to that detestable religion, the Christian—' Haydon looked up; but he says in his diary: 'On casting a glance around the table I easily saw by Leigh Hunt's expression of ecstasy and the simper of the women I was to be set at that evening *vi et armis.* I felt exactly like a stag at bay, and I resolved to gore without mercy.' The result was a heated and a passionate argument, and the resolution on the part of Haydon to subject himself no more to the chance of these discussions. And thus it was, to some extent, he gradually broke off his intimacy with Leigh Hunt."

Among the gentler sex, too, we are told, Haydon had many sincere friends and warm admirers; Miss Mitford was among the oldest and warmest. With two very opposite characters, Maria Foote and Miss Mellon, afterward Duchess of St. Albans, he was always a great favorite. Of Holly Lodge he had many lively stories. And as Maria Foote was just at this time delighting the town, Haydon, who used to escort her to and from the theatre, saw a good deal of life behind the scenes, but he soon tired of that. He sympathized with Johnson when he said to Garrick, in excuse for not again coming behind Old Drury, "Oh, Davy, Davy, the silk stockings and the white bosoms of your actresses excited my amorous propensities."

"Jerusalem," "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Crucifixion" were among the works Haydon produced during this period (1820-1823), but he painted them under the greatest pecuniary embarrassments. He was repeatedly arrested for debt, and finally his painting of Lazarus was seized, Haydon himself was carried off to prison, his house was taken possession of, and all his property advertised for sale. For the whole London season he lay in prison. His friends talked and sympathized, but did nothing practical, and finally, when he was brought before the Commissioners, they discharged him. But he came out of prison deeply humiliated to find his school broken up, his prints, books, casts, sketches all dispersed and scattered among a thousand purchasers. The next year or two he passed in the greatest extremity, painting a few portraits of his tradesmen, now and then, in payment of his bills. Then came a long period of struggles with fate, now and then diversified by gleams of sunshine, such as the purchase by the King, for 500 guineas, of the "Mock Election." Writing, painting, lecturing kept him incessantly active, but he could not keep even with the world pecuniarily, much less get ahead of it, and his diaries record periods of intense mental agony, while his letters are frequently humiliating appeals to persons of position or means for money, almost invariably without any success. The catastrophe came at last. In the early Summer of 1845 difficulties thickened around him; his strength and resolution began to fail under the pressure, and on the morning of June 21 he made this entry in his journal: "Slept horribly—prayed in sorrow—got up in agitation." Early the next morning he went to a gunmaker's, bought a pair of pistols, and shut himself up in his painting room. As his wife and daughter passed the painting room door on the way to their own rooms, about 10:30 A. M., they tried the door; it was locked, and he called out very fiercely, "Who's there?" A few minutes after, as if regretting the tone in which he had spoken, he went up to his wife's room, kissed her affectionately, and lingered as if he had something to say. But he said little, except to ask her to call that day on an old friend, (one of the executors he had named in a will he had that morning drawn up,) and, returning to his painting room, deliberately wrote in his journal:

"God forgive me. Amen!'

'Stretch me no longer on this tough world."—*Lear.*—and in a few moments he had destroyed himself.

The biographer shall relate in his own words the discovery of the catastrophe:

"My poor sister, shortly afterward returning home alone, and thinking to comfort and console her father in his anxieties, stole gently to his painting room, tried the door, it opened, and she looked in. What she saw I never dared to speak to her about. A few weeks before her own death, in the dim twilight of a Summer night, she told me. At first, in the subdued light of the painting room, she could not distinguish clearly, and the awful silence of the room, broken only by the loud ticking of his watch, chilled her heart. It was as if some sorrow had passed into the air and oppressed her. She looked for him, but he was not sitting at his table, though his watch was there, and his journal lay open, and some letters and a church service she had given him. Nor was he in the further corner where he commonly stood to study his picture. Another glance and she saw him lying on the floor. At first she thought he had thrown himself on the floor to study the foreground of his picture. She called gently to him, but he did not answer. She came forward, and leaned hesitatingly over, fearing to disturb him too abruptly, and softly called again. Still he was heedless. She looked steadily at him; he was all on the floor as if huddled together. Then a horrible, an indescribable dread seized her—he had fallen in a fit. She stepped close to him, her foot slipped as she stooped quickly and touched his head, which was cold as ice. She looked, and his ruddy cheek was white and waxen, as if with the pallor of death; a fixed and glassy light was in his eye, and he lay there without motion, pulse, or breath. In a pool of what she first thought red paint spilled upon the floor around her, she saw a razor, and close to it a pistol. Then the awful truth flashed upon her mind. He had destroyed himself and she was standing in his blood."

There is something inexpressibly painful in this minute picture drawn by a son of the circumstances of his father's self-destruction, but it is needless to comment upon that here. The public announcement of the sad event was followed by a rush of sympathy which resulted in substantial testimonials to the bereaved family, but these came too late to spare a life which might yet have done much for the art to which it had been devoted, and it is not surprising that Haydon's son, in closing this biographical sketch, should, in his intense filial affection, declare that while his father gave to "our common country, to our art, and to our artisans the disinterested labor of a patriotic life, he left the memory of his death to the indelible disgrace of the Government and nobility of England."

Thus far in our sketch of the contents of these volumes little has been quoted to justify the assertion that the work is the most notable collection of frankly-told reminiscences since the *Greville Memoirs.* The gossip which provokes this comparison appears in the Letters and in the "Table Talk," which occupy a part of the first and all of the second volume. It would be incongruous to connect these anecdotes so closely with the history of a life which met with so tragic a close, and such extracts as it may seem worth while to present must be postponed to another article.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EXPORTS FROM ENGLATD AND IRELAND—CONSIDERABLE FALLING OFF IN PRODUCE.

The following table, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States, during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1874 and 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	1874.	1875.
Alkali	£1,067,443	£893,305
Apparel and slops	£168,067	£91,963
Beer and ale, bbls	41,002	35,933
Copper, unwrought, cwts	724	20
Copper, wrought, cwts	962	171
Cotton, piece goods, yds	69,489,280	76,859,000
Earthen and chinaware, &c.	£545,240	574,082
Haberdash. and millinery	£670,194	£499,761
Hardware and cutlery	£594,723	£522,685
Iron, pig, ton	39,789	45,188
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	4,060	3,120
Iron, railroad of all sorts, t'ns	63,445	17,755
Iron hoops, sheet and boiler and armor plates, tons	7,093	10,643
Iron tin plates, tons	84,356	89,060
Iron, cast and wrought, tons	19,323	7,435
Iron, old, for manuf're., tons	8,275	6,876
Steel, unwrought, tons	12,234	9,883
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping, &c., tons	2,670	193
Linen, piece goods, yds	93,925,420	89,934,700
Machinery and millwork, other than steam engines	£193,058	£166,000
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes	£34,739	£17,807
Paper, other kinds except paper hangings	£35,145	£16,013
Salt, rock and white, tons	167,180	197,862
Silk or satin, broadstuff of, y'ds	470,328	343,647
Silk ribbons	£23,253	£16,542
Silk, other ar'cles of silk only	£118,782	£55,964
Spirits, British and Irish, gal	89,953	79,713
Stationery, other than paper	£96,646	£68,611
Tin, unwrought, cwts	46,246	14,270
Wool, sheep and lambs, lb	901,071	512,500
Woolen cloths, cratings, duffels, &c., yds	2,662,578	2,547,500
Wool, worsted stuffs, yds	58,576,330	49,338,300
Wool carpets, not being rugs, yds	3,655,580	2,079,800

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Jan. 1, 1876: New-England.—Office established—Evansville, Orleans County, Vt.; Homer Bradley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Calvin Bisbee, Newry, Oxford County, Me.; E. M. Pownal, North Pownal, Bennington County, Vt.; Hawkes Fearing, Hingham Centre, Plymouth County, Mass. New-York.—Office Established—Valcour, Clinton County; Hobart Townsend, Postmaster. Name Changed—Ellsworth, St. Lawrence County, to Hannaway Falls. Postmasters Appointed—George B. Rounsevell, Caroline, Tompkins County; Dyer P. Mosher, Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer County; William H. Vandenburgh, Onioville, Ulster County; Willis C. Walker, Vernon Centre, Oneida County. Pennsylvania: Helena, Westmoreland County, O. J. Clawson; Hummel's Wharf, Snyder County, James Kessler. Discontinued—Foster, Susquehanna County, Penn. Postmasters appointed—Altavera, Union County, Charles Buss; Bowers' Station, Berks County, Cyrenius W. Keitz; Bradford, Fayette County, H. Clay Frick; Casselman, Somerset County, David S. Cupp; Crooked Hill, Montgomery County, Mrs. Mary Wildermuth; Little Cooley, Crawford County, D. G. Hill; Mordansville, Columbia County, James P. Sands; New-Jerusalem, Berks County, Cosmus D. Kutz; Palmyra, Lebanon County, Martin Early, and Scott Centre, Wayne County, Uriah T. Smith. Delaware: Tunnell's Store, Sussex County, name changed to Williamsville, and James B. Dickerson appointed Postmaster

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE FRYER PROCESS.

THE MARVELOUS RESULTS CLAIMED IN THE NEW METHOD OF REDUCING ORES.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 22.

The wonderful results claimed to have been been obtained at Grass Valley by Fryer's new process for the reduction of ores, especially those of a refractory nature, have created a genuine sensation in mining circles and awakened a universal desire for information in regard to that revolutionary discovery. The inventor, R. M. Fryer, is at present in this city, stopping at the Occidental Hotel, where he is besieged by those interested in the treatment of the product of our mines. A reporter of the *Chronicle* yesterday called upon him for information, and was reasonably successful. Mr. Fryer expressed his regrets that there was none of his apparatus within reach that he could show the reporter, but assured him that the process had passed beyond the realm of experiment, and was now a practically tested and wholly successful operation, by which a vast saving of expense and a very large increase of result was obtained in the reduction of ores. In the first place he repudiated any distinction between ores, as refractory or otherwise. All ores are treated, under his process, in a similar manner, with equal ease and economy, and with uniform thoroughness in results. By this treatment ninety-five per cent. of the precious metals contained in a given amount of ore is secured, whereas, under the more common processes, not more than fifty, or at most sixty, per cent. is extracted. This superiority in result he offers to prove by submitting his tailings to chemical tests, against a similar test of the tailings of any other process. Then his reduction is accomplished at a cost of about $3 to $4 a ton of ore, whereas the average expense now incurred exceeds $5 a ton. Again, he takes the ore as it comes from the mine, and within twelve hours delivers the pure metal ready for shipment, while by the old process from eight to twelve days are required to accomplish this end. If these various claims are fully substantiated by every-day practice, it is perfectly clear that the inventor has a colossal fortune within his grasp, while at the same time he is able to offer to mines now paying barely running expense the opportunity of dividing fair dividends. Because, while he nearly doubles their actual product, he enables them to secure that largely-increased product at a moiety of the cost of the less product now secured, and permits them to realize in actual money the value of their product almost immediately, rather than wait several weeks after the ore is raised to the surface, as now. There are works already in operation on Fryer's process at Grass Valley, which have during the past six or eight months treated a great many tons of ore, and, as it is claimed, with uniform results. In accomplishing all that is herein claimed for the process, Mr. Fryer does not manifest a disposition to explain to the public all the details of his invention. In reply to inquiries in that direction he says that his patents, especially in foreign countries, are not yet all secured, and for that reason only he does not care to enter into details. But he is not averse to giving a general idea of his process, which he described to the reporter yesterday. His first step is to roast the ore. This is a radical change from commonly accepted methods of treatment, wherein the roasting follows the pulverizing. Mr. Fryer has a roaster constructed on a peculiar plan. It consists of a double iron cylindrical receptacle of suitable size, the space between the shells being filled with water to prevent the iron from melting in the great heat to which it is subjected. This receptacle stands, or rather hangs, on end, the lower end being open and surrounded by a basin or saucer. The top or upper end is conical-shape, terminating in a stack, through which, by readily understood appliances, a draft of any desired strength can be secured. This furnace, if it may be so called, may be located convenient to the mouth of the mining shaft, the body of it being below the level of the platform. A door is provided in its upper portion, on a level with a platform at the mouth of the shaft, through which the roaster is charged. One cord of common wood is then dumped in promiscuously. Upon this four tons of ore are dumped just as it is raised from the mines, without regard to the size or shape of the lumps. The door is then closed and a fire applied to the wood at the bottom. The mass of ore resting upon the wood prevents rapid combustion. Thus the wood soon carbonizes, or becomes charcoal. As this operation progresses the draft is applied from above, fresh air being admitted from below the wood and gradually increased until the strongest possible heat is secured. Within four hours the ore has reached white heat, the base metal it contains is carbonized, the precious metal stands out on it like great beads of perspiration, and the whole mass is rendered soft and spongy. The heat is maintained until the fuel is wholly consumed, when the whole mass is dumped into a reservoir below. It will be seen that this operation must generate no little steam from the water between the shells of the boiler. This steam is conducted away for use as a motive power in other machinery. That gain of power is a mere incident to the process, and does not enter into the estimate of its economy, though it must be a large item. After this roasting the ore is pulverized, treated with quicksilver and chemicals, and passes through a number of operations, the details of which are withheld. There are five steps in the process beyond the roasting, each of which is claimed to be an innovation on established usages as radical as the roasting. The battery used for pulverizing the quartz after the metals in it have been oxidized by roasting is perfectly novel, and far ahead of the stamps and battery in common use. The amalgamating machine is new, the concentrator is new, and, in short, everything is new. Quicksilver is freely used in amalgamation, as in all mills, but there is no loss, or at least only an infinitesimal quantity. The entire process is simplicity itself, and requires no skill beyond that possessed by any man of ordinary intelligence in conducting the entire operations of the works.

The machinery and appliances for working this marvelous process are, like the process itself, remarkably cheap. Thus, all the expense of an outfit capable of treating twenty tons of ore a day is estimated at $15,000. Larger works would cost proportionately less. Of course, if what is claimed for this invention is substantiated, there will be a large demand on this coast for the necessary machinery, and thus a new industry will be created. Mr. Fryer is now engaged in making arrangements for manufacturing. Although an Eastern man himself, he proposes that the benefit to be derived from the manufacture of these machines shall accrue to the Pacific Coast.

THE HAWAIIAN JURY LAW.

The Auburn *Advertiser* prints a letter from Chief Justice A. F. Judd, of Honolulu, to Judge Hall, of Auburn, in which he explains the practice respecting juries in that kingdom. He says: "As you may be aware, the judiciary system of this little kingdom is modeled upon the common law; and for precedents resort is always had to the English and American reports. The institution of trial by jury has existed here ever since the Government was formed. For cases in which the native inhabitants are concerned, juries of natives are impaneled; and in cases between foreigners, foreign jurors are summoned and impaneled. As we have among our foreign population representatives of most of the white races, we are likely to have on any single jury men of various nationalities and habits of thought; and our cases give rise frequently to novel and interesting questions. By our law nine of the jury of twelve are sufficient to bring in a verdict. I here quote the statute which was enacted in 1837, and has remained the law of the land until now: 'No jury for the trial of any civil or criminal case shall be less than twelve in number; but when nine of such jury shall agree upon a verdict they may render the same; and such verdict shall be as valid and binding upon the parties as if rendered by all the twelve.' I am safe in saying that the universal testimony of lawyers practicing at our bar—men who have been trained in Great Britain and in the United States—is in favor of this principle—I can only add my own testimony, which is that eleven years' experience at the bar of the Supreme Court of this Kingdom, and lately upon its bench, convinces me that nine men are more likely to agree than twelve; that one obstinate, corrupt, or whimsical juror does not, under our system, have it in his power to render the labor and expense of a trial nugatory; and that by the operation of this principle we are able to save much time and are more certain that justice has been done. Still even with us, disagreements of juries sometimes occur, but they are more rare than they would be under the 'unanimity' principle."

GOV. KELLOGG IDENTIFIES HIMSELF.

The New-Orleans *Times* tells the following story: "A good many people think that Gov. Kellogg's personal appearance now is so changed from what it was twelve months ago that his best friends might have passed him without knowing him, when he first adopted the change by parting with his whiskers. Certain it is that a young lady from the West, who was here a year ago and had occasion to transact Legislative business with the Governor, was not prepared the other day, when she called again to see the Governor, to believe that the man with silver-gray moustache was the one she had seen sporting a full black beard the Winter before. When the lady was ushered into the Governor's parlor and saw only a man whom she didn't recognize, she said 'I beg pardon, I called to see Gov. Kellogg.' 'Excuse me, Madam, replied the man, 'I am Gov. Kellogg.' To this expression the lady returned an incredulous look, with the remark: 'I dare say you think it a bit of pleasantry to palm yourself off on me as the Governor, but I am not to be deceived. I saw the Governor frequently last Winter, and know that he not only wears a full black beard, but he has, moreover, blue eyes. Now, neither of these characteristics are yours, and you are, therefore, not Gov. Kellogg.' All this the lady said with such emphasis and sincerity that the Governor was embarrassed, and felt, to use an expression, mean. Suddenly it occured to him to call in a witness to his identity, and, summoning Joe, his body servant, whom the lady knew, he appealed to him thus. 'Joe, tell this lady whether I am or am not Gov. Kellogg; she seems to have pronounced doubts about it.' Joe couldn't avoid smiling at the singular circumstance, but he hastened to declare that it was Governor Kellogg and no mistake. Even then the lady was not satisfied, and at this juncture the Lieutenant Governor coming into the apartment, she appealed to him to know whether the gentleman before them was Gov. Kellogg or an impostor. Cæsar said it was the Governor, sure enough, and then he laughed as if it were a very funny thing. The lady from the West declined to be fully convinced even by Cæsar's indorsement, and it was only upon recognizing Gov. Kellogg's signature to a letter, introducing her to an eminent physician, that she was really satisfied that the man with the moustache was the Governor."

TROUBLESOME IRELAND.

A HOME-RULER'S VIEW OF IRELAND'S ROLE IN AN ANGLO-EUROPEAN WAR.

At a meeting of the Home-Rule League held in Dublin on Dec. 14, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., delivered himself of some extraordinary remarks. He said:

At this season it was more than ever necessary that Irishmen in England should be called upon from the old land to be true to their mission, for an hour of critical importance to the destinies of Ireland and of the Empire was surely at hand. Let them see the latest news from England. It was this—news the deep and awful significance of which was well recognized in the secret councils of the Government—the Duke of Cambridge had sounded the note of war—the nearest relative of the Queen who wears a sword by his side had plainly and significantly stated that the hour had struck for action, and that—it may be in a few months—England might have to fight for her very existence as a nation. In view of these most momentous issues, it should be stated that the military position which England occupied was such that she was alone among the nations of Europe in this—that she had discarded conscription for her Army. They knew what that meant. In continental countries every man between the ages of eighteen and fifty was liable compulsorily to serve in the Army. That had not been the case hitherto in England; and there was no prouder boast—a justly proud one—for the English Constitution than this, that England was able to discard this compulsory military service, and yet in days gone by maintain a proud position among the military powers of the world. But that was before famine and misgovernment had decimated the glorious race that filled her legions, and made them conquerers over the world. And now, for the first time since Napoleon died at St. Helena, now that a great war appears about to burst on Europe, England looks round for the stalwart forms that in thousands were wont to throng the Irish hillsides, and to flock when called to her standard. She looked, but she found them not. Bullocks, shorthorns, and Scotch sheep now browsed on the hillsides where in the days of yore were to be found those hardy, stalwart Irish peasants. The destroyed and decimated Irish race no more survive in the same numbers to help them in their hour of national extremity. What, they might say, of the Irish who do survive? Worse still. From the Prime Minister to the humblest official of the Government, each man knew and felt what he [Mr. Sullivan] now plainly expressed—he knew the fact to be that, bad as may be the prospect of no recruits at all from Ireland, more dangerous still is the prospect of any recruits they may obtain in the land which their oppression has filled with disaffections and passions that every good citizen must deplore. So the news was out since Saturday that there was to be a conscription in England, and every man must shoulder a gun; but it was not every living thing with a head and feet that was really a man. To make a man and a soldier worth having it required a soul and spirit of bravery, and courage and enthusiasm backed by physical strength. Who would tell the Commander of the forces to-morrow on this question of conscription, "There are in all our towns tens of thousands of these dreaded Irish. Are they to become liable to conscription? If you are afraid to trust the Irish nation at home with arms in their hands as volunteers will you trust any more this Irish nation at our very doors; and if you, on the other hand, exempt a hundred and fifty or sixty thousand Irish in Bradford and Leeds, and a hundred thousand Irish in Liverpool from conscription, will the English workman who is drawn from his workshop and taken from his wife and family, a victim of your conscription, will he calmly submit to it? What will he say when he sees the Irish workman passed by and exempted from this heavy mulct?" The English workman, who was beginning to resent the system by which he saw injustice brought to his own door and to his own fireside, would say, "This oligarchy that has ruled over England and Ireland so long must give up forever its oppression of Ireland, which is ending by oppressing the workmen of England." [Applause.] Conscription in England meant conscription among a million of the Irish race in England. Upon the threshold of a year that seems fated to be big with events of gigantic importance to the world—on the eve of such a year, and feeling for whatever concerns a million of his own race on English soil—he [Mr. Sullivan] would appeal to the Ministers of the Crown and say, "What are you about to do? You are about to call to the defense of the empire, by compulsory service, a million of the Irish race in Scotland and England. Don't you know what their feelings are? Don't you know that though your power may force a uniform upon their backs and a musket into their hands, that these men will recollect the teachings of your own journals addressed to the Hungarian soldiers of Francis Joseph, when the *Times* and its confreres in London told the Emperor of Austria, on his way to war, that the Hungarian regiments in his service would never pull a trigger for him?" [Applause.] These teachings of the English journals—these declarations addressed to the soldiers of the Austrian Emperor—would come home to roost in the year of our Lord 1876. [Applause.] Therefore he could not but feel that in the coming time there devolved upon the Irish in England new and serious responsibility. The Minister had, within a few months back, taught Ireland how little reliance to place on his declaration of what was impossible. England had paid, or undertaken to pay, four millions of money for a work which the Prime Minister declared to be "impossible." England had within the past four weeks shown herself eager to possess the Suez Canal, which the Government of England had done its best to prevent from being constructed. A few sessions ago they had been told that the concession of Ireland's national demand was impossible, and never, never could be made. They had, in fact, in Ireland so often heard the cry of "Never" and "Impossible" from England, and so often seen the result, that when the Irish people now heard a Minister of the Crown exclaim "It is impossible," they concluded that he was just about to grant the particular measure in question. [Applause and laughter.]

HORSE RACING AS AN OCCUPATION IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal: "Your sporting readers will no doubt be interested in learning how the owners of French horses have fared during the year. From a report I have just received it appears that their total winnings in flat races alone amounted to 3,350,000 francs. Here is a list of the chief winners: MM. A. Lupin, with twelve horses, 466,746 francs; Comte de Lagrange, twenty-one horses, (in France only,) 190,498 francs; Baron de Nexon, thirteen horses, 139,743 francs; Marquis de Caumont la Force, eight horses, 115,825 francs; L. Delâtre, six horses, 103,350 francs; Henry, ten horses, 96,337 francs; Henry Delamarre, seven horses, 95,100 francs; Major Fridolin, nine horses, 90,925 francs; L. André, eleven horses, 84,263 francs; Baron de Rothschild, nine horses, 80,837 francs; G. Moreau-Chaslon, seven horses, 80,560 francs; Davis, six horses, 65,140 francs; E. De la Charme, four horses, 57,725 francs; E. Fould, four horses, 53,087 francs; P. Aumont, six horses, 53,037 francs; J. Prat, seven horses, 34,925 francs. The horse which won the most was Salvator, 239,470 francs; then comes Almanza, with 65,375 francs, and Saint Cyr, with 60,000 francs. It results from the statistics before me that, thanks to the assistance of the State and private sporting societies, every horse with four sound legs is sure of winning its oats, unless it happens to belong to a particularly unfortunate owner, such as the Comte de Berteaux, who, although possessing a fine stable, did not succeed in carrying off one prize throughout the year. It is a pity, perhaps, that the report does not give us a list of the losers on the race-course, but I suppose this would have marred the tableau too much."

SENATOR M'DONALD'S VIEWS.

Senator McDonald, while in Indianapolis, has given expression to some of his views to a reporter of the *Journal.* Speaking of the financial question, he expressed the opinion, based upon personal intercourse with the members, that the House is decidedly in favor of the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and will take active measures as soon as possible to secure the passage of the repealing act. In the Senate, he said, there has been no debate or discussion upon the financial question, and the fate of such a bill he thought doubtful, although he believed the Democratic Senators would support the repealing law almost unanimously. Speaking for himself, he thought the bill should be passed, and said he would heartily support it by his vote and influence. Of Democratic candidates he said: "Mr. Kerr is decidedly and warmly in favor of Gov. Hendricks as the Democratic nominee for President. He takes this position in common with the entire Indiana delegation in Congress. He is not a candidate himself for either first or second place on the Presidential ticket. You may say that Indiana will present no candidate in this connection save Gov. Hendricks. The outlook now is quite favorable, and I think he will undoubtedly be the Democratic choice for the Chief Magistracy." Mr. McDonald thinks the session will be a long one, not closing until after the 4th of July.

AN AGED TRIO.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that on Friday afternoon last Mr. A. Sherwin, residing at No. 71 Cedar avenue, that city, received a call from two old friends from East Cleveland, the united ages of the three amounting to 258 years, the oldest, Mr. Ansel Young, being eighty-eight; the next, Mr. Elias Cozad, eighty-six, and the latter, Mr. Sherwin, eighty-four. The three have been friends and neighbors for nearly sixty years, the former removing to Cleveland in 1817; Mr. Cozad in 1808, and Mr. Sherwin in 1818. They had a very pleasant visit, recalling old times when Cleveland was but a small collection of houses, numbering but a few families, most of whom have passed away.

TYPHOID FEVER IN TORONTO.

The Toronto *Globe* of Tuesday says: "We are sorry to learn that there is at present a good deal of typhoid fever in the city. This outbreak of this disease is generally attributed to bad drainage, and to the imperfect construction of the side drains connecting the main sewer with the houses. The [illegible] are carried directly into these very residences which, in the language of the day, are supplied with 'modern conveniences.' This, if actually the fact, must arise from the necessary traps either being not supplied at all or imperfectly put down. When as many as twenty-five cases of typhoid fever are said to be under treatment at the General Hospital at once, it is full time that the matter should be looked into."

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

HORRIBLE POISONING CASE—A MAN POISONED BY HIS WIFE, HER SON, AND HER LOVER.

A horrible affair is reported from Perigueux, which will shortly be brought before the Bordeaux courts. The facts are these: One Garrigues, a rich peasant of the village of St. Julien, Lampon, was ambitious that his only son should become a doctor, and almost ruined himself by educating him for seven years in Paris. When young Garrigues came home he found his father and mother completely estranged from one another. The mother, whose misconduct was notorious, managed to get her son to side with her, and the domestic strife was still further embittered. Shortly afterward Dr. Garrigues married, and went to live at Roc, in the Department of Lot, and at the same time his mother left her husband, and did not return for six months; but from time to time she went to her home to see secretly an old aunt who lived with her husband. In January, 1874, one of these interviews occurred, and the same evening Garrigues complained of having been nearly poisoned by some *bouillon.* Part of the soup was seized, and a chemical analysis proved it to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. In March Mme. Garrigues went home of her own accord. Fresh scenes ensued, and Garrigues was on one occasion punished by the Correctional Police for beating his wife, on the evidence of those who are now accused of poisoning the old man. After this young Garrigues introduced a man to his mother, who took up his quarters at her house and became her lover. This man invariably took his mistress' part in the frequent quarrels which she had with her husband, and more than once threatened to kill him. Dr. Garrigues was next condemned to support his father, who was now completely ruined. The young man on leaving the court exclaimed, "I shall not pay the money long." Thenceforward threats of death against the old man became more frequent. At the end of September, 1874, the accused, in the absence of the elder Garrigues, dined together off a hare, and put by two plates of food for the father, which he ate when he came in. Scarcely had he done so when he was seized with vomiting fits, and within a fortnight he died. A few hours after his death he was placed in a coffin made by Mme. Garrigues' lover, who stamped on the poor man's body to get it into the shell. The same night the curtains of the deceased man's bed were burnt, and the most indecent scenes occurred in the house. A report of poisoning being spread abroad, Garrigues' body was exhumed and a great quantity of arsenic found in the intestines. The widow Garrigues, her son, and four other persons were promptly arrested. During the "instruction," Dr. Garrigues tried twice to escape, and afterwards feigned madness. All the accused stoutly deny their guilt with the exception of the widow, who has made a partial confession.

THE JUNGLE WEDDAS OF CEYLON.

A RACE OF SAVAGES—IDIOTIC ATHLETES AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

At the opening meeting of the Anthropological Institute last night, says the London *Standard* of Dec. 15, an interesting paper was read by B. F. Hartshorne, Esq., M. A., on "The Weddas of Ceylon," perhaps the savages lowest in the scale of intelligence in the world. Some of these singular people—two men and three women—were exhibited to the Prince of Wales before leaving the island. The remnants of the Weddas occupy the eastern portion of the island, and are spread over an area of ninety miles by forty in extent. They are divided into Jungle Weddas and the semi-civilized or Village Weddas, and it was to the habits of the former that the author of the paper had more particularly directed his attention. Their nomadic habits make estimation of their numbers mere guess-work, but they were not supposed to exceed 380 in 1858. They have no sort of dwellings, but pass their lives roaming about in the open air, taking shelter from storms under rocks or in hollow trees. Their food consists of honey, lizards, monkeys, deer, and wild boars. Their arms are the bow and arrow, and they are assisted in the chase by dogs, which are their only domesticated animals. They drink nothing but water, which, however, is never used for ablution, they having an idea that washing would take away their strength. They chew the bark of certain trees, but do not use tobacco in any shape. The tallest Weddas described were about five feet three inches, and the shortest four feet one inch; but Mr. Hartshorne had seen one, a young male, apparently of eighteen, who stood five feet four and three-quarter inches. Notwithstanding their small size and slight physique, the strength which they possess in the arms, and especially in the left arm, is very remarkable. This is due to their constant use of the bow, which is 6 feet long, and pulls from forty-eight to fifty-six pounds, with an arrow 3 feet 6 inches in length. This is pulled to the head, and they dwell on their aim sometimes for a couple of minutes without the slightest tremor of the left arm being perceptible. On one occasion the author saw a Wedda shoot a dog thirty-five yards off, the arrow passing through nearly the whole length of the animal, entering the hind quarter and coming out at the shoulder. Their only other weapon is a small ax. Fire is still occasionally produced by the fire-stick, which is made of the same wood as their arrows, but more frequently by flint and steel, which they obtain in exchange for hides and bees-wax. Photographs were exhibited to show their general appearance, and these brought out their most striking characteristics, viz., extreme shortness of the thumbs and sharply-pointed elbows. Their countenances are absolutely devoid of any expression of intelligence, and their utter neglect of their persons gave an air of extreme barbarism. The women wore necklaces and ornaments in their ears, for which beads and empty cartridge-cases are employed. Their faces wear an expression of great unhappiness, and they never laugh, all attempts to induce them to laugh utterly failing; indeed, the exhibition of laughter by another person produces unmistakable expressions of disgust. When asked why they do not laugh, they reply, 'Why should we? What is there to laugh at?' They have no words to convey the idea of colors or numbers, and they cannot count on their fingers. One of the most intelligent of the men had utterly forgotten the names of his father and mother, who were dead, and had great difficulty in recalling the name of his wife, whom he had seen only three days before. A Village Wedda, confined for the murder of a person who he thought had bewitched him, after three months' attendance at school had only been able to learn nine letters and eighteen numbers. They have no idea of the soul or of a future state, and though they speak of a superior being, a man questioned on this point did not know whether it was a good or an evil being. He was not afraid of it, nor did he pray to it. When a death occurs the body is wrapped in a hide and buried by the men, who dig a grave with their hatchets and pointed stakes. No women are allowed to be present at the interment. Nothing is put into the grave, nor is the spot ever revisited. An offering of food is made to the dead, with the adjuration, 'Ye dead person, take ye this food;' but the viands are then divided and consumed by those present. They have no idea of stealing, and polygamy and polyandry are unknown. Though they marry their sisters, they never marry the eldest sister, and there is no marriage ceremony beyond a presentation of food to the parents of the bride, who has no choice in the selection of her husband, the subjection of women being complete. The eldest male Wedda is regarded with patriarchal respect, but all others are equal, caste being unknown. Very little information is to be derived from their language, except that it seems to be agreed among philologists that it is the only savage language which is of unmistakable Aryan origin."

VANISHED VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* regretfully says: "It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty thousand cats perished in the flames that lately licked half our city from the side of Mount Davidson. The estimate is probably too high, as it appears to us that we miss no more than about ten or twelve thousand—that is, in a general way. We, however, particularly miss and mourn no more than two or three hundred. These were favorites of our neighborhood that were wont nightly to do gambols and execute difficult musical selections for our diversion. How often, when the witching hour marking the noon of night was stealing in, have we seen some giant of the feline horde—a fighter from Bitter Creek—mount the giddy height of a neighboring fire-wall, and sound his warlike bugle. We can see him now, as with arched back reared against the sky like some rounded chapparal hill, and erect tail waving like a cedar in a storm, he stands, in his sphere and according to his knowledge, a defiant Ajax. The moon is playing at hide and seek among a floating archipelago of clouds as he thus stands up and defines his position categorically as the boss fighter of the town. Another yell of warlike portent tells that the challenge is accepted, and another Ajax appears upon the wall, arches his back, and waves an angry tail. The pair draw their feet well beneath them, dig their claws into the wall, and cautiously creep forward, ever and anon uttering sounds that would seem great though they came from the lungs of a pair of adult mastodons. The friends and allies of the champions make their appearance on the roofs of surrounding houses and sheds, utter their several war cries and deploy as skirmishers. The two champions come together like rocks rolled from the sides of opposite hills; the skirmishers, with green eyes flashing, engage in all directions and the battle has become general. The air is rent with howls, shrieks, groans and gurgles—all the house-tops are covered with hair. Half a dozen soda bottles and as many old boots crash down upon the roofs and against the walls; there is spit, a sputter, and a fizz; then all is as silent as the tomb. Where, now, are those heroes and their heroic followers? Alas! their calcine bones alone are left in the places where they once frisked and fought! All are gone! The tortoise-shell of the old maid, the mighty Maltese of the old bachelor, the pet cats that used to sleep on the counters and bite all who stroked them, and the wild-cats that dropped down from places and stared at one in the night—all are gone! The great fire cremated them all. In vain they darted from shed to stable and from stable to sidewalk with their tails erect and smoking or all aflame. Their time had come and they were either cooked in their holes or roasted as they ran. Let all true lovers of the cat join in and wail a villainous caterwaul!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEW-YORK, BALTIMORE, AND BOSTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of freight rates, which is as yet far from being settled, springs directly from the strenuous efforts of Boston and Baltimore to secure the traffic of the West and North-west. Chicago is the commercial centre and grain depot for the great grain-growing Western States east of the Mississippi. The Chicagoan who said that Boston would never be much of a business place because it was too distant from Chicago may not have been so far wrong after all. Baltimore, with a single-track road for the greater part of the distance from Chicago, has endeavored, and not unsuccessfully, to compete with New-York for the trade of the West. This she has been enabled to do partly by reason of a shorter route, which has entitled her to a slight discrimination in her favor as against this City, and partly by reason of the perfect system of terminal facilities which she has provided at Locust Point. Grain and other Western produce, whether intended for foreign shipment or domestic distribution, can by this admirable system be handled at the least possible cost; while the exorbitant cartage charges, which constitute so severe a tax on New-York merchants, are, as far as practicable, done away with, by an ingenious system of tramways. We are well aware that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has bought land and built elevators, cattle-yards, &c., at the North River and Sixty-sixth street, and that it claims to give us a system of terminal facilities, including spacious warehouses for storage purposes, equal if not superior to anything in the country. The work is not, however, pushed with the energy we should expect on the part of a great and wealthy corporation like the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The shortest routes between Chicago and the three principal Atlantic ports are as follows:

	Miles.
From Chicago to Baltimore via Wheeling	905
From Chicago to New-York via Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, Lake Shore, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads	988
From Chicago to Boston by above railways to Albany, and from Albany via Western Road	1,038

It will thus be seen that Baltimore has an advantage of eighty-three miles over New-York. It is, however, generally conceded that this advantage is more than neutralized by the two additional tracks of the New-York Central Railway—to be devoted exclusively to the transportation of freight—between Albany and Buffalo. At all events, the New-York Central Road is ready, willing, and anxious to carry grain from Chicago to New-York as cheaply as the Baltimore and Ohio will transport it from Chicago to Baltimore, provided a permanent rate satisfactory to its connections west of Buffalo can be established. Boston for the present is left out in the cold. Her efforts to secure the Western trade were for a long time seconded by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railways. She found her account in sending dry goods and groceries to Chicago through a foreign country, and for a while had the pull on the New-York merchants by means of the Canada route. The recent action of the New-York trunk lines in reducing Western freight rates out of this City to a point even below those made from Boston by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk, has effectually taken the wind out of the sails of the Boston merchants. The present rates are only temporary—they are, as far as the railroads are concerned, losing rates all around. The Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Roads will ultimately be obliged to come to terms, and agree with the New-York trunk lines to maintain rates on a uniform, equitable, and paying basis. The sooner such an arrangement is made the better will it be for the interests of all concerned, and more especially for the interests of the Boston merchants. New-York will always remain the commercial and financial centre of the nation. A few figures will show at a glance what portion of the business of the country is transacted in this City. The amount of Customs revenue collected at the port of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, was $108,631,893, which is more than two-thirds of the entire amount collected from this source throughout the country. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port from Jan. 1, 1875, to Nov. 2, 1875, amounted to $211,495,994. In former years these exports amounted to largely more than one-third of the total value of the same articles exported from all other ports of the United States. The ratio has certainly not diminished in 1875. Let Baltimore and Boston continue their energetic efforts to increase their Western trade—there is enough for all—but let them abandon the idea of growing at the expense of this City. The growth of New-York cannot be stopped by the temporary cutting of railway freights. While New-York grows, it is not necessary that Baltimore should stand still and Boston go back.

J. J. B.

MR. BOWEN AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please grant me space in your paper to say that I made a verbal agreement with Jay Cooke & Co. in December, 1870, by which myself and three other parties were to devote much time and attention for years to the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We all honestly believed the enterprise to be a good one, and that it had the men and could easily command the means necessary to achieve what was undertaken. The verbal agreement thus made, it was suggested by Mr. Cooke should be put in writing; and one morning when he was in New-York I was requested to call at his office at 9:30 o'clock—as he was to leave for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock—and receive from him such a document. I called, found him crowded with visitors, and at a late moment received what purported to be a "letter" addressed to me. Mr. Cooke signed said letter in my presence, and then asked me to accept it in writing, which I did. I immediately took the letter, sat down in the office, read it hastily, and then told Mr. Cooke that it was all right except that portion which referred to the *Independent.* I told him plainly that I could not assent to the use of my editorial columns on any consideration whatever, but that I would print such notices of his corporation as might be deemed proper in those places or departments of the paper where notices of other corporations and business men usually appeared. To this he at once promptly assented, and during the more than two year's intimate business relations which existed between Mr. Cooke, myself, and the other parties associated with me no request was ever made to transfer the notices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the editorial columns of my paper; and they were never thus transferred. I agree with the newspapers perfectly in saying that, had the editorial columns of the *Independent* been thus used (as I repeat they were not, as can be easily proved) it would have been wrong.

The accepted letter, or informal contract, or whatever it may be called, if it ever bound me, did not do so for more than ten minutes' time, and was then abrogated by mutual consent. The Northern Pacific Railroad notices, such as it had, were printed just where all other newspapers printed them, and nowhere else. I did then what I believed to be just and right, and I am willing to stand by my action.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest in your issue of to-day the obituary notice of the late Father Henry Boehm, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and agree with you that, taken all in all, his life has not a parallel in civil or ecclesiastical history.

I cannot, however, accept as strictly correct the assertion in said notice that there is no other clergyman in the world who has attained the age of 100 years. When in Scotland last Summer I repeatedly heard, on good authority, that Rev. James Ingram, D. D., of the Free Church, Unst, Shetland, had reached that patriarchal age, and though very deaf, was still able to preach occasionally. On referring to Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac, I find that this venerable minister was ordained in 1803, nearly seventy-three years ago.

J. J. B.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN'S DOG.

The Rochester *Democrat* of Saturday says: "Every one who has seen the large and beautiful black Newfoundland dog Harry, attached to Active Hose, will learn with regret that he was killed last evening. He left the hose house with the company at the sound of the midnight bell. His well-known voice cleared the way for the boys as it has often done before, until he arrived at the corner of Main and Front streets, where he was struck down, run over, and instantly killed by the tender of steamer No. 1. Harry was presented to Active Hose on New Year's Day, 1871, by John McElvinny. He was killed on New Year's Day, 1875, after five years of active duty. To-day he would have earned his exemption, five years of service entitling him to it. He was a great favorite with the firemen and many citizens, and there are those who will sadly miss him and his familiar bark. The skin will be stuffed and placed in the fire-house."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—A. M.

The last bank statement of the year was a much better one than usual of late. The banks gained $3,473,400 in specie under the heavy disbursements of gold by the Treasury, while the legal tenders were down only $837,300, which would seem to indicate that the currency shipments to the interior have fallen off. The loans have increased $379,000 and the deposits $3,937,300, while the circulation shows a decrease of $159,700. According to the figures the banks have made a gain in reserve of $1,651,175, which raises the reserve above legal requirements to $9,013,675.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2, '75.
Loans	$283,683,500	$284,062,500	$284,200,800
Specie	16,759,900	20,233,300	17,874,000
Legal tenders	40,762,200	39,924,900	49,643,600
Deposits	200,640,800	204,578,100	221,469,200
Circulation	18,950,700	18,791,000	24,622,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$16,759,900	$20,233,300	Inc..$3,473,400
Legal tenders	40,762,200	39,924,900	Dec. 837,300
Total reserve	$57,522,100	$60,158,200	Inc..$2,636,100
Res've required agt. deposits	50,160,200	51,144,525	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	7,361,900	9,013,675	Inc.. 1,651,775

The money market, considering the fact that the week was devoted largely to the annual settling up of accounts and the preparations on the part of financial institutions to get themselves in readiness for the January disbursements, was very steady during the past week, the highest rate for call loans having been 1-32 ¥ cent. ¥ diem, with the bulk of business at legal interest, and offerings at times as low as 3@4 ¥ cent. It is quite probable that money will command full rates for a few days longer, but the large payments for interest and dividends ought to restore the market to an easy condition after the present week. With the steady disbursements of gold by the Treasury and the return flow of currency, usually noted about the middle of January, the banks will doubtless materially strengthen their lawful money reserve from this time forth. That there are substantial grounds for believing that capital will be more fully employed in manufacturing and industrial interests this year than in 1875 there is no doubt, and if higher rates should prevail the change will be gladly welcomed by corporations and individual capitalists, who until near the close of last year had to be contented with comparatively nominal rates of interest. Mercantile paper was in good demand, but the market for discounts showed no change of importance, and rates for prime names remained at 6½@8 ¥ cent.

The foreign advices reported some important changes in the London money market. The Bank of England lost £924,000 during the week ending Wednesday, and in addition £28,000 on Thursday, on which day the minimum rate of discount was raised from 3 to 4 ¥ cent. Money was in greater demand outside of the bank, and three months' discounts were quoted at 3¾ ¥ cent., against 2¾ ¥ cent. the previous week. The market for securities was quiet, but firmer for United States bonds, especially toward the close. The Sterling Exchange market was firm early in the week, but afterward rates were reduced from $4 85½ to $4 84½ for sixty days bills, and from $4 89 to $4 88½ for demand, with actual business at still lower rates. The decline induced more activity in the market, and some large transactions took place. At the close the bankers were liberal buyers, and this caused a firmer feeling in the market, rates being marked up to $4 85 and $4 89. The Treasury began to anticipate the January interest on Monday, and up to the close of business on Friday had paid out over $6,500,000 on this account. The effect of these payments had been partly discounted in the Gold Room, and the decline which followed in the gold premium was only ⅜ ¥ cent.—from 113 to 112⅝. Subsequently an advance to 113¼ was noted, and the market closed quiet at 113. Cash gold was in excessive supply, and most of the loans were made at 3 to 6 per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were alternately weak and firm, with a good demand toward the close. The prospective ease in money had a tendency to stimulate the inquiry for all classes of investment securities, and in some cases a decided advance took place. In the railroad mortgages the largest dealings were in the Pacific issues, which advanced to the highest prices ever attained, as did also New-York Central firsts. State bonds were devoid of any special feature. At the close District Columbia 3.65s advanced to 69.

The stock speculation during the week, as usual in holiday seasons, was dull, and the market presented no special feature calling for comment. The tendency of prices in the early transactions was toward lower figures, but the market at the close was generally strong and higher—the majority of the active speculative shares showing a gain as contrasted with the closing quotations of the previous week.

To review the year which has just closed would not, looking at the numerous failures with which its history has been checkered, be a pleasing task, were it not that an examination of the present condition of affairs in financial and commercial circles affords good ground for hopefulness in the future of trade and business. Prominent among the considerations which contribute to inspire a feeling of confidence is the steady enhancement which the year has witnessed in the value of the leading investment shares and bonds. The flow of capital in this direction is a healthy sign, as it indicates that the spirit of wild speculation which naturally prevailed in war times, and which culminated in the memorable financial catastrophe of 1873, has, to a large extent, disappeared. Good security is now a greater desideratum with investors than the often delusive prospects of large profits. The result of the persistent buying of the leading bonds and mortgages, which has been the outgrowth of this conservative policy, has, as already stated, been a substantial appreciation in prices, Government bonds, railroad mortgages, and other approved securities participating in the improvement.

In the prices of some of the active stocks there have occurred wide and important changes. The speculation in the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been one of the features of the year. The shares advanced from 36 to 82¾, the improvement being based on the immensely increasing earnings of the road, which justified the declaration of a dividend of 6 per cent., subsequently increased to 8 per cent. per annum, and later, the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the company in its suit against the Government. The bonds of the company made a correspondingly large advance. The disclosures in regard to the corrupt means used to obtain the subsidy for Pacific Mail, and the withdrawal of the subsidy following the exposure, exercised a depressing influence on the stock, which dropped to 30⅞. Subsequently, however, when the line passed into the hands of prominent Directors of the Union Pacific, and the relations of the two corporations were harmonized, the decline was nearly recovered. Panama recorded the largest advance of the year, rising from 110¾ to 172, closing at a decline of nearly 50 ¥ cent. Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and Erie were conspicuously weak, consequent upon their failure to meet their interest obligations. In an appended table will be found the highest and lowest quotations for the year, and while it will be seen that some of the speculatives show a falling off of greater or less extent, yet the majority of the investment shares, such as New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, and others, are higher.

Among the events of the year which disturbed the current of financial affairs was the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the suspension of the Bank of California. Happily the first reports received here as to the extent of the latter calamity proved to have been grossly exaggerated, and the subsequent resumption of the bank exercised a favorable influence and tended to inspire confidence.

The Centennial year upon which we are now entered gives every promise of great activity in business. In addition to the abundant crops, the Exposition at Philadelphia will cause a great influx of visitors from abroad, while at the same time it will keep in this country our own people accustomed to pass the Summer in Europe. The railroads must profit largely by the increased traffic and travel, while business in all its branches will be stimulated. It would, of course, be over-sanguine to expect that we have seen the last of the failures entailed by the panic, but that we have passed the worst, that our affairs are mending, and that the Centennial year will witness a revival in trade and its consequent prosperity, there is every reason to believe.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 31, 1875.
American gold	113¼	112⅝	112¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅞	116⅝	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	122⅞	122	121⅞
New-York Central	105	104⅜	101⅝
Rock Island	105¼	104	103¼
Pacific Mail	40¼	38¾	36½
St. Paul	36	34	38¾
St. Paul Preferred	67¼	65⅜	58¼
Lake Shore	60⅞	58⅞	80
North-western	39⅜	38½	47⅞
North-western Preferred	56⅝	55	62
Western Union	74⅜	72	79⅞
Union Pacific	75⅞	73	37⅞
Wabash	3⅜	3⅛	21¼
Delaware, Lack. and West	120½	120	109¼
New-Jersey Central	106¼	104½	107½
Panama	126	126	115
Erie	16⅛	15½	29
Ohio	17⅛	16⅛	32¼
C., C. and I. C.	3⅝	3½	9¾
Harlem	131	130¾	128

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	105	104⅜	104⅞	105⅛
Harlem	..	..	130¾	131
Erie	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
Erie Preferred	..	..	31	35
Lake Shore	60⅞	60¼	60¾	60⅞
Wabash	..	..	3⅛	3⅜
North-western	39⅜	39	39⅜	39½
North-western Pref.	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	56¾
Rock Island	105	105	104⅞	105
Fort Wayne	..	..	97½	98
Mil. and St. Paul	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅞
Mil. and St. P. Pref.	67	66¾	67	67⅛
Pittsburg	89¾	89¾	89⅝	90
Del., Lack. & West.	120½	120⅜	120¼	120¾
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106¼	106	106½
Michigan Central	59⅞	58¾	59⅜	59⅝
Illinois Central	..	..	97½	98
Union Pacific	74⅛	74	73⅞	74⅛
Central Pacific	..	..	98	..
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	..	..	3⅝	3¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.	21	21	21	21½
Han. and St. J. Pref.	27½	27½	27½	28
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¼
Missouri Pacific	..	..	11½	12¼
Panama	..	..	125	127
Western Union	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	74½
Atlan. and P. Tel.	..	..	18½	19
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38¾	39⅛	39¼
Quicksilver	..	..	17¼	18
Quicksilver Pref.	23½	23½	23	24
Adams Express	..	..	102	102½
Wells-Fargo Ex.	..	..	85	85½
Amer. M. U. Ex.	..	..	56½	57
United States Ex.	..	..	62¼	63

The following table shows the highest and lowest quotations for the year:

	Highest.	Lowest.
New-York Central	107⅝	100
Harlem	138	127½
Erie	35½	12¼
Erie Preferred	45	20
Lake Shore	80¼	51¼
Wabash	21⅜	2½
North-western	48⅜	33⅜
North-western Preferred	62¾	46
Rock Island	109⅜	100½
Fort Wayne	101	93¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40	28⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	67¼	51
Pittsburg	94⅜	87⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	123	106½
New-Jersey Central	120	99½
Michigan Central	82	53
Illinois Central	106	88½
Union Pacific	82¾	36
C., C., and Ind. Central	9¾	3
Hannibal and St. Joseph	30¼	15⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	37½	20¼
Ohio and Miss.	32⅞	15
Missouri Pacific	45	7½
Panama	172	110¾
Western Union	84⅞	70¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	29⅛	17½
Pacific Mail	45⅞	30⅞
Quicksilver	35	13
Quicksilver Preferred	44	20
Adams Express	104½	99
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	92	71
Amer. Mer. Union Express	65	50
United States Express	65	41½

IS A MAN'S ROOM HIS CASTLE?

The Boston *Herald* says that a case involving the rights of roomholders in hotels and boarding-houses, came up before Trial Justice Deans, in Medway, Mass., Friday. It seems from the evidence submitted that one Elbridge G. French, a musician, occupies a room in the Stanley House, at West Medway, and on Thursday invited a friend named Gerry Chase to go to his room and take a hand at euchre. Chase's wife entered the house, and going up to the room, began to comment quite severely on French's conduct in, as she alleged, enticing her husband away from his work. French closed the door of the room in her face, and Mrs. Chase procured a warrant against him for assault. On the examination it was shown that Chase had no work at the time, the shop in which he is employed having only resumed operations on Monday last, after being closed over two months. Chase himself also testified that his wife was not abused, and no assault committed, to his knowledge. Judge Deans adjudged French guilty, and imposed a fine of one dollar and costs, amounting to about seven dollars. French, believing the decision to be unjust, and believing a man has a right to exclude or admit to his room whom he pleases, appealed and furnished bonds, and the case is to go before the Superior Court at Dedham.

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Ex-Gov. Seymour delivered the address at the dedication of a new hall in Holland Patent, in this State, a few days ago. His remarks were on self-discipline, and were intended for young men. Among other things he said: "Some time since in reviewing my life, I asked myself, 'If I were to wipe out twenty acts, what would they be?' Should they be my business mistakes—my foolish acts, (for I suppose we all do foolish things occasionally)—my grievances—why no, for after all, these are the very things by which I have profited—they are the price of wisdom. So I finally concluded it would be better to expunge, instead of my mistakes, my triumphs. I could not afford to miss the tonic of mortification, the refinement of sorrow—I needed them every one. The great pivotal difference by which we rise or fail turns upon the way in which we grapple with our faults—if successful, the curse becomes a blessing. Every man is a free agent, and he is responsible to himself for this liberty. He is himself the greatest of all earthly tribunals. All my acquaintance with the eminent men of our country has taught me that the key to greatness is found in a fearless self-examination."

A FATAL LAUGH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "John Morris, a young man about twenty-eight years of age, living near Langley, went to a masquerade on Saturday night last. He has always been noted for laughing immoderately at any funny incident. Some ludicrous feature of the masquerade caused him to set up a fit of laughing, when suddenly he stopped and fell to the ground. He was picked up, and a physician sent for, but he pronounced the case hopeless, as Mr. Morris had ruptured a blood vessel. The unfortunate man lingered until Sunday morning, when he died. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death."

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

A citizen of Toronto has sent to the *Irish Canadian* of that city an extract from a letter written, he says, "by a brilliant young countryman" in New-York. The letter opens thus: "For many reasons I frankly confess that I prefer Canada. The Irish here are, in fact, in a worse plight (politically speaking) than over there; they are tagged on the skirts of the Democratic Party here, and always have been so, which leaves them as they are. Numerically strong enough to actually control the Government of this country, they are in the background. They are led around by the Democratic leaders in a fashion that would cause any rational man to blush for his kind. In a free land they have not the courage or the sound sense to do their own thinking, but allow themselves to be mere stilts for great men and little men to rise to office on. The Germans are unreliable, and are therefore courted by both parties. But the Irish are expected always to vote the 'regular ticket,' and of course without any recompense when the distribution of offices comes round. However, I'm glad to learn that their hidebound prejudices in favor of the Democratic Party are gradually melting away. Then, and then only, when they have ceased to be blindly button-holed to any party on account of a name, will they rise to power and eminence here. No element should be in servitude to any party; neither should any party in turn be made subject to any element."

STOCK FARMING IN KANSAS.

GEORGE GRANT'S VICTORIA COLONY—SOME FACTS CONCERNING ONE OF THE LARGEST LAND AND STOCK ENTERPRISES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Probably one of the largest and most interesting experiments at stock farming on a mammoth scale in this country, is that which was instituted some three years ago in the then uninhabited region of Kansas, by Mr. George Grant, of London, England. Mr. Grant's estate is known as the Victoria Colony, and is situated in Ellis County, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 250 miles west of Kansas City. In 1873 Mr. Grant, who was then in this country, was induced to visit that region with a view to investing in real estate, and after traveling over various portions of Kansas, finally settled at the point named and purchased the greater part of Ellis County. His first purchase gave him an area of 250 square miles, to which he has since added several other purchases, so that he now owns probably the largest tract of land ever owned by any one individual in this country. The first arrival of settlers to the new colony was in May, 1873, and at that time with the exception of the railroad depot, and the reception-house, built by the railroad company, under contract with Mr. Grant for the use of the colony, there was not a house within ten miles. At the present time so rapid has been the growth and improvement in the wealth and material prosperity of the colony that there is not an acre of land for sale within ten miles of Victoria on the south, and there are along the line of the Victoria River a number of fine limestone residences. Victoria Colony differs widely, and in many important respects from any other colony in the United States. Mr. Grant does not sell to any one party less than a section, or 640 acres of land, while some of the residents or those about to become so, have purchased as many as eight sections, or over 5,000 acres, and the most of them own two sections, or 1,280 acres. The settlers are, therefore, far above the condition of ordinary farmers, being made up of the sons of noblemen, tradesmen, artisans, and well-to-do farmers. The first purchaser and settler in the colony was Hon. Walter Maxwell, a son of Lord Herries, an English nobleman. This gentleman owns 2,000 acres of land, upon which he has built a fine stone residence. He is now in England, purchasing blooded stock, with the intention of stocking his farm largely with fine sheep. There are also two sons of Mr. J. G. Gunther, the brother of ex-Mayor Gunther, well-known residents and business men of this City. These two gentlemen own three sections of land, and have also built a fine stone residence, with out-houses, and have nearly 2,000 fine breeding sheep. They have been there only a little more than one year, and so highly pleased is Mr. J. G. Gunther with the experiment that he pronounces it the best investment of money he ever made. The young men are delighted with their prospects for the future, and their life on the stock farms. At the opening of the coming Spring there will be a large increase in the population from England as well as from this City. Ample arrangements are being made for the building of a church and the establishment of schools, which will be amplified as they are required. The church, though nominally Episcopal, will be free for the use of all denominations. The Trustees are Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas; Mr. John D. Perry, of St. Louis; Mr. Thomas R. Clark, of New-York, and Mr. George Grant, of Victoria.

In the matter of stock farming Mr. Grant's experiment has been upon a very large scale, and eminently successful. Although his crops for the first year were nearly destroyed by grasshoppers, that did not materially interfere with the feeding of cattle upon the buffalo-grass of the plains, which is affirmed to be the most nutritious grass that grows—even more so than the famous blue-grass of Kentucky. Mr. Grant's specialty is sheep. He began about eighteen months ago with a flock of 3,555 breeding ewes and sixty long-wooled English rams of the highest pedigree and from the first flocks in England, consisting of Oxford Downs, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Southdowns. Taking the past year as an average of the next ten years, the profits of this flock, allowing fifteen per cent. less than shown in the last year's increase, will amount to at least $2,500,000, on the plan of re-investing yearly two-thirds of the proceeds of the sales of wool, mutton, wethers, &c., in the purchase of fresh breeding ewes. At present Mr. Grant's flocks amount in the aggregate to upwards of 8,000 sheep. These are divided into flocks of 1,000 to 1,500, one shepherd and a dog being able to take charge of a flock. They are carefully housed in Winter, in well-built corrals, with stone walls and covered sheds. During the Winter months the sheep are allowed one-half a pound of crushed corn each when they are brought into the fold at night. Except in stormy weather, which lasts only a few days at a time, the sheep are allowed to run at large during the day-time. This plan of herding and feeding has reduced the death rate to a very low percentage, and the increase of the wool clip from the imported rams and graded merino ewes has nearly doubled in the past year. A half-graded merino sheep clips about four pounds of wool, whereas Mr. Grant's clip from his improved yearlings was over seven and one-half pounds. Believing prevention better than cure, the plan adopted by Mr. Grant for keeping the sheep healthy is as follows: He has a sheep-bath in which he dips his sheep twice a year, immediately after shearing and at the end of Summer, and by his arrangements he can dip 3,000 sheep per day. A solution of twenty pounds of tobacco and five pounds of sulphur to the 100 gallons of water is prepared by being boiled for two hours in two tanks, holding each 1,000 gallons, and used in the bath at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit. The solution is then run into a trough 24 feet long and 6 feet deep, and the sheep are driven up to it in single file through a narrow passage on a level with the top, and fall into the water. After swimming through the water, the sheep ascend from the bath by steps to a dripping corral or inclosure, where they remain until the wash runs back into the bath, so that nothing is wasted. The cost is about two cents a head, and yields to the owner a return in wool, from the improved condition of the sheep, of at least half a pound, and worth twenty cents per head. This bath also keeps out scab, tick, and other vermin to which sheep are subject. Several interesting experiments in crossing imported stock will be made this Summer, and the results carefully noted.

Although Mr. Grant has devoted his attention principally to the raising and breeding of sheep, he has also on his farm several head of fine cattle, all all of which are first-class imported short-horns of the Booth and Bates strains, and some of them are the finest animals ever brought to this country. In addition to them he has four of the pure Angus Pall bulls, well known in Europe, but very rare here. These splendid animals are highly prized in England as beef producers, being full, round, deep-chested, with short legs, and when three years old give an average weight of 2,200 pounds each. Mr. Grant's plan is the crossing of the native cows with the Angus Pall's, and his confidence in this production of a splendid stock of cattle is very sanguine. He has also 200 calves, the result of this cross, which are fine specimens of the improved breed, closely resembling their sires. He has in all a herd of 500 native cows, of the best class and approved colors, from which, with the additions he purposes to make by frequent and judicious purchases, he will undoubtedly in time possess one of the finest herds of cattle to be found in the United States. These cattle are under the care of experienced herdsmen, and are grazed during the Summer months on what is known as Smoky Hill Ranch, which is plentifully watered by the Smoky Hill River, and where the cattle find a shelter of cottonwood and elm-trees. This ranch is about fifteen miles from Victoria Depot. During the Winter season the sheep and cattle are pastured on the Victoria River, occupying a frontage of clear running water extending fully ten miles.

Farming is also being carried on by Mr. Grant on an equally extensive scale, the crops being used only for the feeding of his own stock. The past season's crop has been very successful in rye, wheat, oats, and Hungarian grass. One eighty-acre field of the latter, produced no less than 476 tons of hay, and 5,114 bushels of seed. The price of Mr. Grant's lands is from $2 to $10. Most of the lands purchased up to the present time, have been of the highest grade, well supplied with water, and wood on the banks of the streams. He sells for part cash, and the remainder in payments extending over five years; one-fifth at the time of purchase, and one fifth annually. Mr. Grant is now in this city. He will sail for Europe on the 8th of January, in the Celtic, and expects to return about May next. His intention is to import blooded cattle, sheep, &c., which, with selections from his Kansas farm, he intends to exhibit in the stock department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

The census of Minnesota has just been taken by State authority, and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* thus records some of the results obtained: "One of the first things that will attract the attention of the reader is the large proportion of persons born in the State. It is often supposed that the majority of the inhabitants of Minnesota are foreign-born immigrants, but this is a mistake, for while the total number of persons born in other lands is 217,429, the native-born population amounts to 376,000, and of the latter 205,949 were born in Minnesota. Among the foreign-born people the Scandinavians take the lead, the Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes numbering 88,325. Germany follows with 59,602, and Ireland comes next with 22,838. The Dominion of Canada sent over 19,331 of her people, which is a good many, and which proves that Canada is an excellent and handy place to emigrate from. The nativity of the German-speaking people has not been satisfactorily settled by the Assessors. The instructions of the Secretary of State required the German population to be registered under the different countries; but these instructions were disregarded in many counties, and since the unification of the German Empire there was a general disposition to ignore the old lines, and nearly all were anxious to put themselves down as hailing from Germany."

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—Hogs—Receipts light; holders firm at yesterday's figures.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Court will sit from 10:30 A. M. to 12 M. for ex parte business.

Calendar will be called at 12 M., and Calendar motions will be heard until 3 P. M., when ex parte business will be resumed and continued until 3:30 P. M.

Only the preferred motions (including class seven) will be called on Monday, 3d inst. The General Calendar will not be taken up on that day.

Notices of issue for the first and third Monday Motion Calendar, must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers on or before the Friday preceding such first or third Monday, and must state the nature of the motion, so that they may be properly classified on the calendar.

Rule.—The Clerk is directed to require the exhibition to him of an order to show cause before accepting a note of issue for any other day than the first or third Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Harder vs. Corbett.
2—Southwick vs. The First Nat. Bank of Memphis, Tenn.
3—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
4—Odell vs. Odell.
5—The Rocky Mountain Nat. Bank of Central City vs. Bliss.
6—The Newburg Cement & Plaster Co. vs. Truth et al.
7—Spears et al. vs. Matthews.
8—Alden vs. Diossy.
9—Martinez, Ex'r, vs. Fernandez.
10—Miller vs. Miller et al.
11—Roebling et al. vs. Duncan.
12—Matter, &c., Foster, Jr., et al.
13—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Tenth Nat. B'k.
14—Morange vs. Waldron.
15—O'Brien vs. Traynor et al.
16—Freeman vs. The Panama R. R. Co. et al.
17—Smith vs. Reynolds, impl'd.
18—Gerard vs. Lacy.
20—Matter of Manuer, an infant, &c., et al.
21—Bradhurst vs. Townsend et al., Ex'rs.
22—Liddell vs. Paton et al.
23—The People ex rel. Wood vs. Jackson, Auditor, &c.
24—Cowden et al. vs. Teale.
25—Bright vs. The Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co.
26—Dusenberry et al. vs. Callaghan, impl'd.
27—Kiersted et al. vs. The Orange & A. R. R. Co. et al.
29—The People ex rel. Kurzman vs. Green, Controller.
30—Crandall et al., Adm'rs, &c., vs. McKaye.
31—The People ex rel. Jones vs. Porter, Com'r.
32—The *Tribune* Ass. vs. The *Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass., imp'd.
33—Chase vs. Lord et al.
34—Anthony vs. Day.
35—Weld vs. Conner, Sheriff.
36—Matter, &c., of Jackson, an infant.
37—Megarge vs. Megarge.
38—Bradhurst vs. Cathrewood et al.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—Same vs. Same.
41—Same vs. Same.
42—The Meriden Malleable Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
43—Steitz vs. Green.
44—Matter, &c., of Dept. of Public Parks.
45—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Nat. Broadway Bank.
46—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wm. M. Tweed, imp'd, &c.
47—Same vs. Same.
48—Whitney et al. vs. Townsend.
49—Wallace & Sons vs. Castle et al.
50—Goodman vs. Hutchinson, Adm'r.
51—Paine vs. The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
52—Moore vs. Tallcott.
53—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
54—Platt et al., Executors vs. Platt.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Same vs. same.
57—Matter, &c., of Clark et al.
58—Thompson vs. Salomon.
59—The People ex rel. Carleton vs. Astem et al.
60—Matter, &c., of Moore.
61—Matter, &c., of Feeney
62—Matter, &c., of Long.
63—Matter, &c., of Cornish.
64—Matter, &c., of Macomb et al., Trustee &c.
65—Matter, &c., of Bailey.
66—Matter, &c., of Clarkson.
67—Matter of the Rector, &c., of Holy Trinity Church of Harlem.
68—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
69—Matter, &c., of Coleman.
70—Matter, &c., of Congregation Shari Zedek.
71—Klein vs. Cohen.
72—Duncan vs. De Witt.
73—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
74—The Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, Guardian, &c.

Preferred causes.
89—Brennan vs. The People, &c.
90—Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c.
91—Tuite vs. The People, &c.
92—Lariva et al. vs. Morgan.
93—Allen vs. The People, &c.
94—Carpenter vs. The People, &c.
95—Swan vs. The People, &c.
96—Woodman vs. The People, &c.
96½—Dolan vs. The People, &c.
97—Johnson vs. The People, &c.
98—Hansen vs. The People, &c.
99—Meyers vs. The People, &c.
100—Crimmins vs. The People, &c.
101—Kelly vs. The People, &c.
102—Abrams vs. The People, &c.
104—Sanford et al., Ex'rs, vs. Cotterill et al.
105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., Ex'rs, &c.
106—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.
107—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
108—Peters' Executors vs. The Mayor, &c.
109—Same vs. Same.
110—More vs. The Mayor, &c.
111—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
113—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.
114—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
115—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
116—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
118—Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.
119—Banker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
121—Luce et al. vs. Dunham, Executrix.
122—Bevan et al. vs. Cooper et al., Executors.
123—The People ex rel. Hall vs. Diehle.
124—The People ex rel Colton vs. Flanagan.
125—The People ex rel. Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
126—Hatten vs. Hatten.
127—Hudnett vs. Cooley et al.
128—Matter of Irwin, Executor, vs. Irwin.
129—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
130—Dayton, P. A. vs. Johnson.
131—The People ex rel. Styles vs. Ackert.
132—Parker vs. McCunn, Executrix, &c.
133—The People ex rel., &c., vs. Lee.
134—Matter, &c., of Cameron, &c.
135—The People ex rel. Taylor vs. Dunlap.
136—The People, &c., vs. The N. Y. & Staten Island Ferry Co.
137—McCullough vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Winterton, Adm'r, vs. Winterton.

Enumerated motions.
155—Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn.
156—Whitehead vs. Kenney.
157—Stone et al. vs. Browning.
158—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon
159—Hollister vs. Opdyke.

Nos.
191—Coe vs. Hofoy.
192—Barber vs. Clark.
193—McVey vs. Cantrell.
194—Nelson vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
195—Berringer vs. Wentworth.
196—Foshay vs. La Roche.
197—Peck, survivor, vs. Gardner et al.
198—The Greenwich Bank vs. De Groot et al.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mach vs. The Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
201—Brooks vs. Simon, impl'd.
202—Unges et al. vs. Jacobs.
203—Hill vs. The Newichawanick Co.
204—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin.
205—Townshend vs. Norrie.
206—Claflin et al. vs. Tausig et al.
207—Donington vs. Hull, impl'd.
208—Hayman vs. Jones et al.
209—The Commercial Bank of Ky. vs. Varnum, Ex'r, &c.
210—The Commercial Bank of Ky. vs. Turney.
211—Palen vs. Watts et al.
212—Hunt vs. Hunt.
213—Nash et al. vs. Mitchell.
214—Piquard vs. Poissonier.
215—McPalen et al. vs. Boynton.
216—Goldenberg et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
217—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Dale.
218—Douglas vs. Douglas.
219—Dusenbury vs. Callaghan.
220—Mayer vs. Freedman.
221—Phillips vs. Pace.
222—Wardenburg vs. Burke.
223—Muiry vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
224—Potter vs. Coulter.
225—Ganong vs. The *Tribune* Association.
226—Inslee, survivor, vs. Hampton.
227—Lishtman vs. Blant.
228—Ball vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
229—Gelpcke et al. vs. Quintell.
230—Devoe vs. Barnes.
231—Weld et al. vs. Bowns.
232—Tracy et al. vs. Watson.
233—Peyser vs. McCormack.
234—Richards vs. Carlton.
235—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.
236—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mfg. Co.
237—The Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield et al., impl'd.
238—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.
239—Austen vs. Schluyter et al., impl'd.
240—Van Riper vs. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., et al.
241—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Daken et al.
242—Delamater vs. Lodes.
243—Mackey vs. Auer.
244—Appleby vs. The Astor Fire Ins. Co.
245—Cassidy vs. Owens.
246—Mitchell vs. Bunn.
247—Van Wagenen vs. Kemp, impl'd.
248—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
249—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
250—Connolly vs. Dayton.
251—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
252—Todd vs. Shelburn.
253—The Dutchess County Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hachfield et al.
254—Kiersted vs. The Orange & Alex. R.R. Co.
255—Morgan vs. Smith.
256—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
257—Cable vs. Marvin et al.
258—Brink et al. vs. The Hanover F. Ins. Co.
259—McGlynn vs. Marshall.
260—Packer vs. Nevin et al.
261—Lange vs. Benedict.
262—Southwick vs. Mudgett.
263—Van Schaick et al. vs. Higgins.
264—The Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
265—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
266—The Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. The Union R. R. and Transportation Co.
266½—Kline et al., Receiver, &c., vs. The Queen Ins. Co.
267—Post et al. vs. Weil.
268—Herman et al. vs. Gilbert, impleaded.
269—Ruckman vs. Green.
270—Simon et al. vs. Huot et al.
271—Ross vs. Woods et al.
272—Walsh vs. Mead.
273—Weeks vs. The N. Y., N.H. and H. R.R. Co.
273½—Ullman vs. Hass et al.
274—Cohen vs. Bancroft.
275—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Greene.
276—Lynch vs. Levy.
277—Ball vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
278—Manning & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
279—The Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carll.
280—Oeatrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al., imp'd.
281—Wood vs. The Erie Railway Co.
282—Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al.
283—Clussman vs. The L. I. R. R. Co.
284—Calvo vs. Davis et al.
285—Alexander et al. vs. Brown et al.
286—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.
287—Hoe et al. vs. Hussey et al.
288—B'k of N. America vs. Flushing & W. R. R.
289—King vs. Binsse.
290—Park, Jr., et al. vs. Spaulding et al.
291—Park, Jr., et al. vs. Simmons et al.
292—Porter vs. Waring.
293—Cooper, Trustee, &c., vs. Arango.
294—Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.
294½—Mauger vs. Welch et al.
295—Tyng vs. Clark.
296—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
297—Jaffray et al. versus Brown, impleaded.
298—Manning & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
299—Oberman vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
300—Tradesmen's Nat. B'k vs. McFeeley et al. as Executors, &c.
301—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
302—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.
303—Wollhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
303½—Spears et al. vs. Matthews et al.
304—Dale vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
305—Mohr et al. vs. Felt et al.
306—Lehmaier vs. Purcell.
307—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
308—Barbey et al. vs. Ludington.
309—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer et al.
310—Monteils vs. Thompson.
311—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
312—Woodruff vs. Sherard, Jr., as President, &c.
313—Cowles vs. Watson, impleaded, &c.
314—Arnold et al. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
315—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.
316—Sandford vs. Wheeler, Jr.
317—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
318—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
319—Bisch et al. vs. Steinhardt.
320—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
321—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
322—Eck vs. Tracey et al.
323—Fisk, Executrix, et al. vs. Bird, impl'd, &c.
324—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
325—Maas et al. vs. The Union Trust Co. et al.

160—Strong, Rec'r, vs. The New-York Laundry M'f'g Co.
161—Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.
162—The Loaners' Bank of N. Y. vs. Tyng et al.
163—Coe vs. Hobby.
164—Grussy vs. Schneider.
165—Salomon vs. Van Praag.
166—Bache et al. vs. Purcell, impl'd.
167—Porter vs. Waring.
168—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
170—Matthews vs. Coe.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
172—The Germania Fire Ins. Co. et al. vs. The Memphis & C. R. Co.
173—Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
174—Cashman vs. Wood.
175—Same vs. Same.
176—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
177—Webster et al. vs. Rackett, Sur., &c.
178—Mitchell vs. Bunn.
179—Catlin vs. The Adirondack Co.
180—Bank of California vs. Garth et al.
181—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
182—Morange vs. Vogel et al.
183—Slade vs. Wilson.
184—Brewster vs. Manning.
185—Miller vs. Hooper.
186—King et al. vs. Saris, impl'd.
187—Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.
188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
189—Salomon vs. Van Praag.
190—Rostein vs. Dodd.

326—Hunt vs. Hunt.
327—Cavius et al. vs. N. Y., K. & S. R. R. Co.
328—Kearney vs. Com'rs of Emigration.
329—The Commercial B'nk of Ky. vs. Varnum, Executor, &c.
330—Valentine vs. Hennessy et al.
331—Same vs. Same.
332—The Citizen Ins. Co. vs. Harrison et al.
333—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
334—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.
335—The Hanover Nat. Bk. vs. The Indianapolis, B. & W. R. R. Co.
336—Price et al. vs. Forshaw, impleaded.
337—Burkett vs. Taylor et al.
338—Salisbury vs. Stinson.
339—Philips vs. Pace.
340—Bunker vs. The Guard. M. Life Ins. Co.
341—The Brewery & M. Ins. Co. et al. vs. Davenport and Walker.
342—Woolsey vs. Brown et al.
343—Parker, Executor, vs. Warth.
344—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.
345—Stewart vs. Bramhall.
346—Anthony vs. Day.
347—Bradhurst vs. Townsend et al., Ex'rs.
348—Henry vs. Lord.
349—Whiteside vs. Hyman
350—Allen vs. Kobbe.
351—Corrigan vs. Sheffield et al.
352—Harry vs. Lilienthal.
353—Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Wheeler vs. The Nat. Bank of Commerce.
2—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
3—Cheever vs. Lamar.
4—Patten, ex'x, &c., vs. Lanonette.
5—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.
6—Marsh vs. Plyer et al.
7—Lucas vs. McKiever.
8—Galpin vs. Gray et al.
9—Wilson vs. Dalley, et al.
10—Belloni vs. The Block House C. & R. R. C.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
12—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
15—Marsh vs. Plyer et al.
16—Tormey vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Booth et al. vs. Kitchen et al.
18—Martines vs. Fernandez.
19—Same vs. Same.
20—N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. Helmer et al.
21—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.
22—Peetsch v. The Mayor, &c.

Nos. Law and Fact.
1—Stevenson vs. Catherwood et al.
2—Graham vs. Meyer.
3—Cuff vs. Dorland.
4—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
5—The President, &c., Bank of Louisiana vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
6—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
7—Crawford vs. Townsend et al.
8—Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.
9—Ayres et al. vs. Townsend et al.
10—Osgood et al. vs. The Providence and N. Y. S. S. Co.
11—Bright vs. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
12—Howard et al. vs. Lippitt.
13—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
14—Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
15—McStea vs. Matthews et al.
16—Jones vs. Crennan.
17—Litchfield et al. vs. Merriam et al.
18—Howell vs. Farrington.
19—Arches et al. vs. Schultz et al.
20—Burr, by guardian, vs. Sandford et al.
21—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
22—Vose vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.
23—Pratt vs. Am'n Nickel Pte Co. et al.
24—Second Nat. Bank of New-Haven vs. Hutchinson, ex., &c.
25—Gaylord vs. Hutchinson, ex'x, &c.
26—Norton vs. Hutchinson, ex'x, &c.
27—Potter vs. Hutchinson, ex'x, &c.
28—Davis vs. Hutchinson, ex'x, &c.
29—Potter vs. Hutchinson, ex'x, &c.
30—McNeil et al. vs. Hutchinson, Executrix, &c.
31—Koehler vs. Mehrbach et al.
32—Taylor vs. Thomas.
33—Douglas vs. Douglas.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
35—White vs. Coulter et al.
36—Knapp vs. Kingsland et al.
37—Morn vs. Young et al.
38—Clark vs. Deacon.
39—King vs. Duryea.
40—Grinnell vs. Minturn et al.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
42—Liddle vs. Rider et al.
43—Dammann vs. Butterfield et al.
44—Balke vs. Klebisch.
45—Angell, Ex'x, &c., vs. Crawford, Jr., et al.
46—Wallace vs. The Amr. Linen Thread Co.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
48—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
49—Johnson et al. vs. Andrews et al.
50—Weitjen vs. The St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.
51—Green vs. Milbank et al.
52—Dayton vs. Stokesbury et al.
53—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.
54—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
56—The Ames Plow Co. vs. The N. M P. Co.
57—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
60—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
61—Noyes vs. Knowles et al.
62—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.
63—Steinbach vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
64—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
65—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
66—Continent. Nat. Bank vs. Black et al.
67—Wheeler vs. Mason.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
69—Knight vs. Ott et al.
70—Elliott vs. The N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
71—Lawton Gran. Mor. Co. vs. The Ocean Stg. Coaling Co.
72—Muller vs. Jacoby et al.
73—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
74—Madden vs. Israel et al.
75—Cheever vs. Lamar.
76—Not vs. Carroll.
77—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
78—Wooster vs. Palmer et al.
79—Esty vs. Wade et al.
80—Mason vs. Russell.
81—Milton vs. Gardiner.
82—Crocker vs. Washington.
83—Reynolds vs. Crandell et al.
84—Howard vs. Crandell et al.
85—Douglas vs. Greene et al.
86—Mason vs. Carr et al.
87—Thompson vs. Thompson.
88—Sadler vs. Casey.
89—Quinlin vs. Wing et al.
90—Van Volkenburgh vs. Samuels et al.
91—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
92—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
94—Capen vs. Schneider.
95—Boiger vs. Smith et al.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
97—Devlin et al. vs. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co.
98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.
99—Law vs. Snedecor.
100—Lockwood vs. Bishop.
101—Johnson vs. Harland et al.
102—Beesely vs. The City of Brooklyn.
103—Earle vs. Scott et al.
104—Miller vs. Senior.
105—Conklin vs. Godwin et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracy, Executor, &c.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
108—Seymour vs. Hasen et al.
109—Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
110—Houghton et al. vs. Lamouette et al.
111—Potter vs. Coulter.

Nos.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
140—Wentworth et al. vs. Morange et al.
141—Biggam vs. Biggam.
142—Dexter vs. The Mayor & K. Co.
143—The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Spaeder et al.
144—Paine vs. The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
146—Curry vs. Witters.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
148—Day vs. Anthony.
149—De Ruyter et al. vs. Lombard et al.
150—Johnston vs. Halligan et al.
151—Soher vs. McCormack et al.
152—Same vs. Same.
153—Same vs. Same.
154—Britton vs. Dayton.
155—Moore vs. Clark et al.
156—Same vs. Same.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtalin.
158—Tully vs. Brass et al.
159—Locke et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
160—Healy vs. Healy.
161—Horan vs. Horan.
162—Brainerd vs. The Manf. & Builders' B'k.
163—Inman et al. vs. Cameron.
164—Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.
166—Popham vs. Barretto et al.
167—Lambert vs. The Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co.
168—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Halligan et al.
169—Astor et al. vs. Morris.
170—Fuller, by Guardian, vs. Newcombe.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
172—Same vs. Same.
173—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Clark et al.
174—Same vs. Same.
175—McCabe vs. Young.
176—Reed et al. vs. Boeltger et al.
177—Chambers et al. vs. Willis, Executrix.
178—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
179—Katlenhorn vs. Katlenhorn et al.
180—Burtis vs. Timpson et al.
181—Garth, Exr. vs. Romain.
182—White et al. vs. Thomas et al.
183—Boardman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Co.
184—Clark vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co.
185—Same vs. Same.
186—Drake et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Co.
187—Jermain vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co.
188—Loring, Trustee, &c., vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Co.
189—Monroe vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co.
190—Moran et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Co.
191—Seymour, Jr., et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Co.
192—Spencer vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
193—Van Arsdale vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
194—Voisin vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
195—Whitman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
196—Prouty vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
197—Bookhorn vs. Miller et al.
198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
201—Goepp vs. Hutnagle et al.
202—Harlon vs. The Bleecker St. R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
204—Wakeman vs. Doepp et al.
205—Snare vs. Hardwicke et al.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield.
208—Bank of North America—The Flushing N. S. & C. R. R. Co.
209—Anderson et al. vs. Burling et al.
210—Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.
211—Sadlier vs. Casey.
212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.
213—Fuller vs. Newcombe et al.
214—Joly, by guardian, vs. Lacombe.
215—Baker et al. vs. Wall.
216—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.
217—Ranney vs. Fischer.
218—Same vs. Same.
219—Same vs. Same.
220—Same vs. Same.
221—Same vs. Same.
222—Same vs. Same.
223—Wallack vs. Daly.
224—McLarty vs. Hart et al.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
226—Voorhis vs. Kerwin et al.
227—Vultee, &c., vs. The Equit. L. Ins. Ass'n Soc., &c.
228—Shapter vs. Kirchner et al.
229—May vs. Crow.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.
231—Demple et al. vs. Smythe.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
233—May vs. Lalor et al.
234—Moran vs. McLarty et al.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.
236—Hartman vs. Griffith.
237—Martinez vs. Fernandes.
238—Feldmann vs. Welp et al.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Mathews et al.
240—Weil vs. Borchardt.
241—Marshall et al. vs. Robertson et al.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
243—Robinson et al. vs. Beard et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
246—Hexter vs. Knox.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, Ex'r, &c., et al.
248—Williams et al. vs. The U. S. & B. M. S. Co. et al.
249—Zschwetzke vs. Crow.
250—Haeberman vs. Witters et al.
251—The *Tribune* Ass'n vs. The *Sun* Print. Ass'n.
252—Tweddle vs. Gallagher.
253—Becker vs. Lawrence et al.
254—Green et al. vs. Leveridge et al.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
256—Brosang vs. Marshall et al.
257—Miller vs. Miller et al.
258—Limbut et al. vs. Godeffroy et al.
259—Muir vs. Currie et al.
260—Dessau vs. Johnson et al.
261—Neiller vs. The Kings Co. Manufac'ng Co.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Rottershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.

112—Bolger et al. vs. Wood.
113—Hay vs. The Star Fire Ins. Co.
114—Clark, Ex'r, vs. Clark.
115—Christopher & Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
116—Hicks vs. Martin, Ex'r.
117—The N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. The Cooks Co. Nat. Bank of Chicago.
118—Brown vs. Fuller.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
121—Pam et al. vs. Vilmer.
122—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.
123—Angell et al. vs. McDougall.
124—De Peyster vs. Mortimer.
125—Lyne vs. Williams.
126—Muller vs. Grant et al.
127—Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
128—Jessurum vs. Kienzle et al.
129—Klingler vs. Cameron.
130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
131—Levy et al. v. Merrill.
132—Merrit vs. Weston et al.
133—Brunnscheidt et al. vs. Bissinger et al.
134—Schell vs. Devlin et al.
135—Goodyear vs. Poppenhusen.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
137—Ranney vs. Peyser.
138—Amer. Female G'dn. Soc'y vs. The Mayor, &c.

265—Woodbury vs. Phillips et al.
266—Wilson vs. Palley et al.
267—Berdell vs. Parkhurst et al.
268—Koffman vs. Schoenemann.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.
270—Cruft, Ex'r, &c., vs. Jesswrun.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworski.
272—The People of State of N. Y. vs. The Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Connor et al., ex'rs, vs. The Hebrew B. O. Asylum Society.
276—Le Baron vs. The Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Same vs. Same.
281—White vs. Livingston et al.
282—Van Deusen vs. Kennedy et al.
283—Grand Rapids & I. R. R. Co. vs. Sanders.
284—Sanford vs. Union Dime Savings Inst'n.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
452—Richardson versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
1553½—Thorp versus The Mayor, &c.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
3884—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2079—Higham vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton.
897—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
3508—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
467—Steinbach vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
3473—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
3449—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.

Nos.
3686—Hartshorne, Ex'r, vs. Battershall et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drehan.
1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
3961—Dietrich versus The Mayor, &c.
3437—Hatch et al. versus Friend.
2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.
2237—Bennett et al. vs. Powell.
2239—Conkling vs. Hurtin.
2269—Braunsdorf et al. vs. Bradbury et al.
2271—Van Volkenburgh et al. vs. Drake.
2287—St. John vs. Pres., &c., Del. & H. C. Co.
1557—The People State of N. Y. vs. Raynor et al.
1863—Martin et al. versus Heister.
2087—Woodhouse vs. Duncan et al.
835—Brown vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton versus Matthews.
449—Carnie vs. The Florida R. R. Co.
2043—Salter, Adm'x, &c., vs. Kennedy, Ex'r, &c.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
2271½—Kelly versus Van Frieh et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
3992—The People State of New-York vs. Tweed &c. et al.
906½—George the Conn Johannes vs. Jennings et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al., ex'rs, vs. Kaibfleisch.
1648—Olcutt, assignee, vs. Maclean et al.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Wester vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., ex'rs.
698—Spratt vs. Pettier.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1514—Biggs et al. vs. Strewe.

Nos.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Ferdy et al.
236—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
992—Germania Bank N. Y. vs. Schafer et al.
2338—Kellum, ex'x., vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
2944—Halstead vs. Seaman.
3634—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
870½—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
3600—Ginnis, adm'r., vs. Second Av. RR. Co.
1522—Bailey, rec'r., vs. Spofford, ex'x.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
4005—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
141—Letchford et al. vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
3039—Friend et al. vs. Imp. & T. Nat. Bank.
383—Peck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
3377—Sardina vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.
713½—Ainsworth vs. Bachus.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
1951—Brown vs. Recknagel et al.
3999—Crawford vs. The Mayor, &c.
745½—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
——Silberstein, Assignee, vs. Roling.

3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3922—Weber vs. Craig.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.
3651—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3835—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Co.
883½—Strasburger vs. Belding et al., Executors.
391—Lee vs. Sayles et al.
1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of Memphis.
899½—Rothschild vs. Grand St. and Forty-second St. R. R. Co.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst, JJ.

Appeals from Orders.

Nos.
1—Macpherson vs. Ronner.
2—Roberts vs. White et al., executors.
3—Hirsch vs. Newman et al.
4—Fernandes vs. Martinez.
5—Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.
6—Cothran et al. vs. Hanover Nat'l B'k of N. Y.
7—Irwin et al., executors, vs. Chambers.
8—Irwin et al., executors, vs. Chambers.
9—Harris vs. Daly et al.
10—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
11—Hegeman vs. Cantrell.
12—Same vs. Same.

General Calendar.
1—Gudet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Newfield vs. Opperman.
5—Smith vs. Fellows.
6—Griffith vs. Burke.
7—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
8—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. The Bleecker St. R. R. Co.
9—Mitchell vs. The Vermont Cop. Min. Co.
10—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
11—Gibbs et al. vs. Huyley.
12—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
13—Harnecker vs. Brown.
14—Putzel vs. Van Brunt.
15—Hegeman vs. Cantrell.
16—Laurence vs. Cabot et al.
17—Gould vs. Moore.
18—Goodman vs. Stroheim.
19—Rockwell vs. Ginnelly.
20—Hamilton vs. The Third Av. R. R. Co.
21—Journeay vs. Tallman.
22—Wright vs. The Equitable Life Ass. Co.

Nos.
23—The Madison Av. Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver st.
24—Bell, adm'x, vs. Spotts, adm'x.
25—Brague vs. Lord et al.
26—Cohen vs. Platt et al.
27—Witouski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
28—Davis, adm'x, vs. The Third Av. R. R. Co.
29—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mut. L. Ins. Co.
30—Brague vs. Lord et al.,
31—Sutherland vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. Co.
32—Nolan vs. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
33—Vermilye vs. Diossy.
34—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
35—Mitchell et al. vs. Vermont Cop. Min. Co.
36—Smith vs. Exchange F. Ins. Co.
37—Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.
38—Volkman et al. vs. Feldman.
39—Harrison vs. Lourie.
40—Beck vs. Lawrence.
41—Porter vs. McGrath.
42—Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.
43—Crosby vs. Watts.
44—Durant vs. Abenroth, impl'd, &c.
45—Johnson vs. Luxton.
46—Cohen vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
47—Sewards vs. Kessler.
48—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
49—De Witt vs. Hastings.
50—Ryall, adm'r, vs. Kennedy.
51—Macpherson vs. Ronner
52—Cohen vs. The Continental Life Ins. Co.
53—Janusch vs. Kuffner.
54—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sh'ff
55—Magian et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres't.
56—Brewster vs. Balch et al
57—Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sandford, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. Issues of Law.
1—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Niednicht vs. Hanner.
3—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.
4—Crow vs. Nixon.
5—Rowland vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Rousseil vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co. of N. Y.
7—Nast vs. Drew.
8—Davis vs. Helm et al.
9—Rothchild versus Sinsheimer.

Issues of Fact.
1—Ogden vs. Wood.
2—Palmer vs. Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Med. Co. et al
3—Way vs. Crowfall.
4—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
5—Gray vs. Bensel.
6—Solomon, Rec'r, &c., vs. Fitzgerald et al.
7—Haas vs. Haas.
8—Gans vs. Ridley.
9—Sinclair Rectifying Mach. Co. vs. Reford et al.
10—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.
11—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
12—Fraser vs. Woodin.
13—Acker vs. Parker.
14—Pursell vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. et al.

Nos.
15—Smith vs. Toner.
16—Harrigan vs. Regan.
17—Craghead et al. vs. Kidd et al.
18—Shether et al. versus Jacobs.
19—Nicholson et al. versus Elliott et al.
20—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. F. Co. et al.
21—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
22—Cary vs. Smith.
23—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
24—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.
25—Daly vs. Wallach.
26—Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.
27—Bloxham vs. Honey.
28—The Myers Engine Co. vs. Thompson.
29—Cowant vs. Nat. Ice Co. of New-York.
30—Tracy vs. Becker et al.
31—Murray vs. McClave et al.
32—Klimar vs. Smith et al.
33—The Fire Association of Philadelphia versus Cheops et al.
34—Autin et al. vs. Ellingwood et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1419—McParlan, by Guard., vs. McParlan et al.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
571—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
1401—Whele vs. Conner, Sheriff.
805—Yung vs. Farley et al.

741—Starin vs. Kelly.
673—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
771—Young, Executor, vs. Marsh.
752—McGowan vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, Ex.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

960—Highlands Chemical and M. Co. vs. Matthews.
1702—Moore vs. Miller.
830—Ward, Jr., vs. Fox et al.
828—Deen vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
796—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.
834—Hume vs. Erie Railway Co.
854—Banning vs. Banning T. & B. Co.

870—May et al. vs. Rindskopf et al.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
838—Carpenter vs. Cushman et al.
826—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
920—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
829—Whitney vs. White.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
936—Reed et al. vs. Wolfe.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Appeals from Motions and Orders.

Nos.
1—Stoppani vs. Gottsberger.
2—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, New-York & Philadel'a S. S. Co.
3—Nagle vs. Stagg, impleaded, &c.
4—Schoott vs. Wright.
5—Angevine vs. Sanford et al.
6—Costigan vs. Huyler.
7—The Board of Com'rs. of Charities and Correction vs. McGurran.
8—McIntyre, by guardian, vs. McIntyre.
9—Ayer, &c., vs. Rushton.
10—Camblos vs. Butterfield, impl'd, &c.
11—Field vs. Tennenholz et al.
12—Kunas et al. vs. Husted et al.
13—Morgan vs. Morgan.
14—Coulter vs. The Mayor, &c.
15—Green vs. Smith.
16—Herman vs. Bice.
17—Fagan vs. Langdon.
18—McCombs et al. vs. Norbury.

New Issues.
19—Grom vs. Metzler et al.
20—Solomon vs. Tannenholtz, impleaded.
21—Morange vs. Conover et al.
22—Hall vs. Hazen, &c.
23—Masters vs. Eclectic Life Ins. Co. et al.

Appeals from this Court and Referees' Reports.
24—Weir vs. The Mayor, &c.
25—Williams vs. Slote et al.
26—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
27—Hubner vs. Roosevelt.
28—Roff vs. Phyfe et al.
29—Kemp et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.
30—Jones vs. Riss et al.
31—Lowden vs. Morgan.
32—Boyd vs. Pinaffe.
33—Graham et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
34—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Brosch vs. The Mayor, &c.
36—National Bank of Rutland vs. Howe.
37—Lagrave vs. The Mayor, &c.
38—Alyea vs. Cadawalader.
39—May, by g'd'n, vs. Bennett.
40—Taylor vs. Hernstein.
41—Henning vs. Neidnicht.
42—Combe vs. Cantrell.
43—Pepper vs. Plunket et al.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.

New Issues.
45—Detshy vs. Kelly.
46—McCann vs. Smith et al.
47—Wehle vs. Haviland.
48—Twomly vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
49—Johnson vs. Morgan.
50—Macauley vs. The Mayor, &c.
51—Davis et al. vs. Van Beuren, Ex'r.
52—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.
54—Stalings vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—The Security Bank of N. Y. vs. The Nat. Bank of the Republic.
56—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.
57—Driggs et al. vs. Jarvis et al.
58—Brady vs. Brady.

Appeals from Marine Court.
59—Kulenkamp vs. Rorke.
60—Kissam et al. vs. Bensall.
61—Baker vs. Sageman.
62—Herschfield vs. Warner
63—Paine vs. Bergh.
64—(No.1,) Weil vs. Lange et al.
65—(No.2,) Same vs. Same.
66—Lamy vs. The La. Sh. & Mich. So. R. R. Co.
67—Williams et al. vs. Kidd et al.
68—Same vs. Same.
69—McManus vs. Phelan et al.
70—Johnston vs. Gill et al.
71—Peckert vs. Kaile.
72—Sedgwick vs. Morch.
73—Schenck et al. vs. The Erie Railway Co.
74—Zelinka vs. Sehreiber et al.
75—Clarkson et al. vs. Brennan.

New Issues.
76—Elberfield vs. Dilger.
77—Stout vs. Harriman.

Nos.
78—Carpenter vs. Weisindanger.
79—The Bless S. M. Co. vs. Maillard.
80—Smith vs. Taylor et al.
81—Southard vs. [illegible] Ass., &c., vs. Reed.
82—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson, (No. 1.)
83—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
84—Boyd vs. Segar.
85—Sutton vs. Atkins.
86—Campbell vs. Brown et al.
87—Doscher et al. vs. Jacobi.
88—Demarest, assignee, &c., vs. Schenck.
89—Nooney vs. Pentland.
90—Jessup vs. Murphy, Marshal, &c.
91—Stanton vs. Murphy.
92—Mierson vs. Reilly.
93—Bennett vs. Gordon.

Appeals From District Courts.
94—Voorhis vs. Kingsland.
95—Sullivan vs. Lalor.
96—Hoffman vs. Green.
97—Schliefer vs. Volkar.
98—Lefevre et al. vs. Jacobs.
99—Cantrell, an infant, &c., vs. Conner, Sheriff.
100—Carroll vs. Malone.
101—Mulcox et al. vs. Connor.
102—The People ex rel. The Department of Public C. & C. vs. Sheridan.
103—Rothman et al. vs. Kemperman (2 cas's.)
104—McDermott vs. Canton.
105—McManus vs. Alexander.
106—McGlynn vs. Cohen.
107—Mills et al. vs. Silver.
108—Bischoff vs. Hill.
109—Hahn vs. Yaptoc.
110—Grunhut vs. Brown.
111—Cassebeer vs. Smith.
112—Fagan vs. Bairlein.
113—New vs. Schoonmaker
114—Levy vs. Golden.
115—Kleinfelder vs. Haas.
116—Beckhow vs. Stewart et al.
117—Beaumont vs. Mackay
118—Connolly vs. McArdle.
119—Leavan vs. Connolly.
120—Baker vs. Browning.
121—Hamil vs. Moritz.
122—O'Brien vs. Friedgan.
123—Marquard vs. Ryerson.
124—Dickson vs. Fugart.
125—Leon vs. Kimball.
126—Dimond vs. Coddington.
127—Beaumont vs. Murphy
128—Kelcher vs. Lawder.
129—Burleigh vs. Carroll.
130—McArtney vs. Fitzpatrick.
131—Donegan vs. Fitchen.
132—Boyd vs. Strange et al.

New Issues.
133—Emden vs. Phillipstein
134—McNamara vs. Ibb.
135—Odell et al. vs. Smith.
136—The Mayor, &c., vs. Ellinghausen et al.
137—Volz vs. Dunny.
138—Lyddy vs. The Board of Education of N. Y.
139—Kurzmann vs. Monnott.
140—Howe Machine Co. vs. Remington Sewing Machine Co.
141—Reill vs. Ascher.
142—Kenney vs. White.
143—Lowry vs. Barnes.
144—Reotten vs. Autenrieth.
145—Remerts vs. Gulick.
146—Berlan et al. vs. Kusepang.
147—Slater vs. Carey.
148—Rich vs. Taussig et al.
149—Horton vs. Barnes.
150—Fitzgibbons vs. Connell.
151—Gourand vs. Blair.
152—Wilson vs. Lewkowitz.
153—Van Ingen vs. Welshoefer.
154—Burke vs. Long.
155—Fox vs. Leckendorf.
156—Wood vs. Brown.
157—Sigwald et al. vs. Louis.
158—McCarten vs. Phillips.
159—Sittle vs. McIntyre.
160—Nasser vs. Thomas.
161—Guesmaire vs. Weeresche et al.
162—Corry vs. Doter.
163—Krabe et al. vs. Strube.
164—Watson vs. Whitbeck.
165—Funke vs. Phoenix Sick Association.
166—Walker vs. Sexton.
167—Donnelly, ass. vs. Moffat, Jr.
168—Johnson et al. vs. Lewis.
169—Hopkins vs. Burbage.
170—Hunt vs. Hogan.
171—Flint et al. vs. Corbett.
172—Artman et al. vs. Bingham et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1—Geery et al., Executors, vs. Geery et al.
2—Kamena vs. Wanner.
3—Platt vs. Platt.
4—Lalor vs. Moore et al.
5—Phelps vs. Redfield.
6—Wheeler vs. Murray.
7—Finkenaur vs. Dempsey.

Nos.
8—Hall vs. Diehl et al.
9—Brueggemann et al. vs. Cont'l Life Ins. Co.
10—Russell vs. Wuensch.
11—Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.
12—Dolson et al. vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1007—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
696—Latass vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.

Nos.
611—Crasto vs. Fray.
1823½—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1592—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwarts vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.
578—Burke vs. Gardner.
65—Bender vs. Everard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6340—Stephens vs. Vanderhoven.
6320—Badger vs. Merighi.
6251—Ferdon vs. Foster et al.
6113—Striffler vs. Hartman et al.
5848—Wheeler vs. Frenchinicht.
5707—Mazur vs. Jordan.
5740—Wulang vs. Meagher, impleaded.

Nos.
5405—Merfield vs. Conner.
3411—West vs. Lynch.
3535—Heissenbuttels vs. Wagner.
4425—Johnston vs. Barnett.
2836—Jeffords vs. Driscoll et al.
2470—Jacobs vs. Clarke.
6074—Sellery vs. Cummings.
5979—Kelly vs. Maxey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1651—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.
1892—Daale vs. Janeway.
1893—Hines vs. Janeway.
1792—Hamilton vs. Kennell.
3470—Epstein vs. Levy.
3640—Finkelstein vs. Harrison.
3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.

Nos.
5370—Jackson vs. Soc. of Ch. of Par's.
5652—Stauf vs. Weidman, impleaded.
5698—Wolf vs. Dunkinson et al.
6174—Brown vs. Rogers et al.
6329—Fowler vs. Fox.
3676—Zucker vs. Drever.
3579—Talley vs. O'Neill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
4429—Thiess et al. vs. Murphy.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
5455—Winans vs. Ahrens.
5871—Wyman vs. Newhouse.
6157—Maurice vs. Garrison
6271—Gans et al. vs. Solinger.
6280—Budell vs. Wolff.
6288—Lee vs. Franklin.

Nos.
5736—Ash vs. Baebler.
3634—Delamater vs. Morgan.
865—Conway vs. McLean.
5995—Goessel vs. Lynch.
4608—Dermames vs. Gibbons.
5865—Same vs. Same.
3858—Davenport et al. vs. Woodworth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joshua Walsh, robbery.
Richard Murray, felonious assault and battery.
Walter James, Patrick Reardon, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Daly, Martin Brennan, burglary.
Gustav Burgis, grand larceny.
Anthony Verway, grand larceny.
William Brown, grand larceny.
Peter Hagan, grand larceny.
Gustav Fuller, grand larceny.
James Sands, petit larceny.

BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Flour—Demand limited; sales of Western Superfine at $4@$4 50; common Extras, $4 75@$5 50; Wisconsin Extras, $5 25@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$8 75; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$7 25; Illinois, $7 25@$8 25; St. Louis, $6 50@$9; Southern Flour dull at $4 75@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 75@$9 25. Corn quiet at 68c.@69c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 46c.@51c. for Mixed and White No. 2, 42c.@44c. for Rejected, and 53c.@54c. for No. 1 White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Mill Feed—Shorts, $19 50; fine Feed, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$23 ¥ ton.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31.—The Printing Cloth market during the past week has been dull and prices weaker; the sales were small; Standard and Extra 64x64 are nominally held at 4⅝c., but 4½c. must be accepted to effect any sales; the sales of the week were 25,000 pieces; the sales of the past year were 3,424,780 pieces; the opening price of the year was 5c.@5⅛c., advanced to 6c.@6⅛c., and declined to 4½c.@4⅝c. at the close of the year.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow, Dr. L. Damrosch.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It cannot be denied that the present indications of the year 1876 being a peaceful one are not very strong. Prophets of evil always abound, but no one can consider the present condition of affairs in Europe without seeing reason to believe that serious troubles are impending. The great nations are all preparing for war, not for peace. England has at length taken a stand which will render it almost impossible for her to preserve neutrality in the event of a collision between the Continental powers. Her new interest in Egypt, whatever may be said in its favor, undoubtedly exposes her to some new dangers. Honor will oblige her to defend the interest which she has acquired in the Suez Canal. Sometimes the general anticipation of war has the effect of preventing it, and we hope it will so turn out in the present instance. But it is not the less certain that the political atmosphere of Europe is at this moment heavy with black clouds.

In the absence of any such dangers as these as regards the United States, some of the persons who take a pleasure in looking forward to the worst are very anxious to convince us that the present curiously warm weather foretokens the end of the world. One gentleman assures us that an earthquake will shortly swallow up New-York, and another declares that the entire planet has nearly finished its course. We doubt whether these predictions will have any perceptible effect on the price of real estate, one way or the other. Those who own any will be much inclined to hold on to the last. The weather is no doubt unseasonably warm, and it is a remarkable thing to see everybody sitting with windows and doors wide open in January. People need not go to Florida for warmth just now. But if this is all that alarms the prophets of evil, they have only to wait a few days, when doubtless the wind will change and the weather will be cold enough to remove their fears. Until we know what February and March are going to do for us, it is never wise to make up the accounts for the Winter.

Physical earthquakes may keep away from us, but it is evident that the train is being laid for convulsions of nature in Washington and Albany. When the Democrats reassemble in the former city, they must be prepared to begin work in sober earnest, for the people have had enough of their wonderful preparations. They have had all the time they asked for the arrangement of "cast" and scenery, and now the audience is getting a little impatient, and will expect to see something of the drama itself. No doubt it will be very unpleasant for the shrewder leaders of the party to have to make a beginning, but come it must, and they may as well get it over now as at any other time. We hope every Democratic member of the House will have ample opportunity to air his projects, and that Mr. KERR and Mr. MORRISON will not attempt to suppress budding genius. There must be many a new member of the House who has discovered an easy and certain method of settling all the financial difficulties of the day. We hope we shall hear from them. Let every "statesman" have a fair chance. The more we know of the class which hopes to rule the country next year, the more we shall be sure to like it. It is the first duty of every Democrat to express his opinions freely on the questions of the hour, and any one who allows himself to be gagged does not deserve to live in a free country. We cannot say that we shall be glad to report all the speeches in full, but we will do the best we can with them, and leave them to make the proper impression on a grateful people.

At Albany there will be less opportunity for the Democratic Party to show with what wisdom it would direct public affairs if it only had the chance. There Mr. TILDEN has braced himself up for another "Herculean" struggle with the depraved Republicans, who, it is well known, have made a secret league with the canal robbers and JOHN MORRISSEY to smash all reform, and hand the State over to universal plunder. The election of JOHN MORRISSEY—entirely by Republican votes, as everybody is aware—and the shameful defeat of Gen. BARLOW's partner for the office of District Attorney, form a part of this diabolical conspiracy. It is not so well known here as it is to the London *Daily News* and *Saturday Review* that JOHN MORRISSEY turned JOHN KELLY out of Tammany, and has been elected "Boss" of New-York by the Republicans. But then it is always necessary to go away from home to hear the news. The cry has now to be kept up that the Republicans are devoting all their energies to the wicked work of "thwarting" Gov. TILDEN in his canal reforms, and we may trust the daily and weekly organs of Tammany Hall to perform this function. In the meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that the sponsor of one of JOHN KELLY's defeated candidates at the last election is being rewarded by a large amount of law business handed over to him by the Corporation Counsel. This fact does not seem to be known as yet to our intelligent foreign critics, who believe that JOHN MORRISSEY expelled JOHN KELLY from Tammany, and that the respectable voters of New-York all turned out in a body to vote for him last November.

Senator ROBERTSON is likely to be elected President *pro temp.* of the State Senate, and should the choice fall upon him, it will receive the approval of the Republican Party and the people generally. He is eminently qualified for the position, and we cannot imagine that any rivalry can exist between him and Senator WOODIN. Both are good men, but Senator ROBERTSON is fairly entitled to this position. We hope he will obtain it.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

When the members of Congress return to Washington the middle of this week they will have had an opportunity, which we hope they have not neglected, of finding what the people think of their exploits before the recess, and also what is expected of them during the session which may be said to be in reality only just opening. It seems probable that some of the promises which the leaders of the majority in the House made before the recess will be modified when these gentlemen come to face the facts of the situation, and to form a clear idea of what they have to do and how they are to do it. Mr. RANDALL, it is reported, is already somewhat distrustful of his ability to cut down the appropriations forty millions, as he very confidently prophesied ten days since that he should do. According to an analysis, the result of which is forwarded by our Washington correspondent this morning, of the three hundred and eighty bills presented in the House before the adjournment for the holidays, some thirty per cent. were in the nature of claims upon the Treasury. A large part of these was from the South, and a specimen of those of Southern origin is afforded in the bill for paying the inhabitants of Loudon County, Va., a large sum for damages incurred during the war. Obviously, Mr. RANDALL's committee is likely to be subjected to a pressure for an increase of appropriations, and from quarters which he will feel bound to consider, which will make any serious lopping off from the total of the estimates extremely difficult.

Not that economy is not both practicable and necessary. We frequently urged on Congress, when it was in the hands of a Republican majority, the absolute obligation to modify the extravagant and careless methods of expenditure which had obtained as a consequence of the haste and urgency that sprang from the exigencies of war. We have no doubt that a prudent and thorough revision of all the expenditures of the Government, in the spirit, for instance, of that which is going on in the Treasury Department under Mr. BRISTOW, would result in the saving of from ten to twenty per cent. of the expenses of the Government apart from interest. The people would welcome such a revision, and they are entitled to it. But that they will obtain it from the present House of Representatives is not a reasonable expectation. It could only be accomplished by a minute and laborious examination of the entire field by a committee, or a single person, with great experience, unusual penetration, and unbiased judgment. That the Committee on Appropriations, or Mr. RANDALL, its Chairman, possesses these qualifications, it is absurd to suppose.

If they possessed them in ever so high a degree, their power to carry through the House any recommendations they might make is more than doubtful. The one great obstacle which blocks the pathway to retrenchment is the vicious but unavoidable practice which has grown up in all our legislative bodies, known by the rude but expressive name of "log-rolling." This is simply a combination of the friends of various schemes by which all of the number agree to vote for the measures of each, and not only to vote, but to use their influence wherever they can make it felt. Those who have never taken the opportunity of watching the processes of legislation on the spot can have but an imperfect conception of the variety and extent of the ways in which this practice obtains. Those who have had such an opportunity will readily see that the present situation of the Democratic Party in Congress affords many inducements for adepts in this kind of business, and the ominous mass of claims already presented, before a single one of the regular appropriation bills has been laid on the Speaker's desk, augurs ill for retrenchment.

Meanwhile we are likely to have at an early day a demonstration of what the Democrats are ready and able to do in the way of forming a financial policy, through the debate on that subject which will be opened in the House shortly after its reassembling. In this debate some of the most prominent Republican members will take part. Mr. BLAINE heads the list, and is followed by Mr. HALE, of Maine, unless that gentleman should by what we conceive would be an unnecessary courtesy, surrender his place to Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. Both Mr. BLAINE and Mr. HALE will undoubtedly maintain the views which the Republican Party has so distinctly announced, through its conventions and by that most authoritative expression of its policy, the act of Jan. 14, 1875, pledging the country to resumption in 1879. This pledge involves necessarily one equally binding to do all that is requisite and possible to accomplish the end promised by the law of last year. These gentlemen will be followed by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of this State, whose position is peculiar. Though elected, in part, by Democratic votes, he has always been and is now a Republican in principle and attachment. He has probably had more experience of the practical working of the financial policy of the Government, and has a more intimate acquaintance with its effect upon business, than any other man in Congress, and his views will be entitled to respect on that account. From his course last session we presume that he will take a pronounced position. On the whole, therefore, the Republican Party is likely to make a record at this session which it can well afford to carry into the canvass next year. What the Democrats will do in the same direction remains to be seen.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly created to conclude a treaty of peace with Germany went out of existence with the year which has just closed. There will be but a brief lull in political affairs in France. The Assembly has elected seventy-five of the three hundred members of the new Senate. The popular elections, at which delegates to choose the other Senators will be voted for, are to be held on Jan. 9. These delegates will choose the Senators on Jan. 23. Then a popular election to choose members of the Chamber of Deputies will be held on Feb. 20, and both houses will meet March 8. From this time until the last-named date we may expect to hear of much political agitation throughout France. Heretofore the excitement, intense as it has been at times, has been confined to Paris and the temporary capital. The provinces have been in a state of profound quiet, if not dullness. It is impossible to say how much of the stolid calmness in the country districts is due to the continuance of the state of siege and the existence of the Press law. Up to the very last days of the Assembly, public and private liberty, the publication and sale of newspapers and pamphlets, political assemblies, and every form of mass-meeting were as completely under the hands of officials, great and small, as at any period since the overthrow of the Commune. Just before the dissolution of the Assembly, it refused to raise the state of siege, but the Press law was repealed by an almost unanimous vote. More than twenty Republican journals have been suppressed in the provinces under the operation of this law, and probably as many more have been forbidden to sell their issues in the public highways. So long as the state of siege continues, the publication of political placards, announcements, and all the machinery of an election canvass will be practically at the mercy of the Government. All this must be conducted under the eye of a military governor.

It is natural to expect that the success of the Left in the election of Senators chosen by the Assembly should lead to the expectation that some such distribution of power may be secured in the popular elections. This does not, however, by any means follow. The Assembly elected one-fourth of the Senators, (who serve for life,) and of these a very large majority were the candidates for the Left. It is not correct, however, to say that the arrangement by which the Left and the extreme Right united in this election was a coalition. Nothing was surrendered by either party, nothing was compromised. The extreme Right asked for seventeen Senators, which would leave fifty-eight to be chosen by the Left. A list was given to the members of the Left, and they carried out, next day, their part of the agreement. The original programme was practically adhered to, and the Conservative defeat was positive. The Orleanists were obliged to content themselves with the somewhat childish prank of throwing away their ballots. In the United States, a minority similarly situated in any legislative body would have nominated and voted for candidates "for the sake of principle." In the French Assembly, M. BUFFET and his adherents amused themselves by dropping blanks into the urns, or by voting for personages in dramatic or comic literature. The chagrin of the Premier was shown by his support of a motion to annul all of the elections of Senators by the Assembly, on the ground of an irregularity. He complained that he could get only Republican ballots when he went to vote. The Left maintained party discipline in the distribution of sealed ballots. The Right Centre were "all at sea," and had no organization in the election.

As for the political complexion of that fragment of the Senate which has been chosen by the Assembly, it cannot be called radical. Moreover, the tendency of a life tenure of office is toward conservatism. But it cannot be claimed for the Monarchists that they have secured the power in the Senate which they intended to use as a lever in the coming elections. On the contrary, after having forced on the Assembly this election, to which the Left were bitterly opposed, they have been overwhelmed with defeat. The part of the Senate now chosen is made up of Legitimists and Republicans of all shades, with a few Monarchists of liberal tendencies. It must be admitted that the Senators elect, with few exceptions, do not represent anything whatever. There are almost no illustrious names in the list of seventy-five life Senators. M. LABOULAYE is certainly an author whose writings are popular abroad, and M. LITTRE is a philologist of renown, though a *doctrinaire* without local popularity. M. JULES SIMON, squeezed into the Academy on the same day he was chosen Senator; and besides these there are a few prominent writers in the list. For the most part, the new Senators are men of obscurity. They are Assemblymen promoted to life seats in the Senate.

Indeed, the whole legislative system of the new Government seems thoroughly artificial. There was apparently no social unit in France which could be used in framing a Senate. The election of one-fourth of that body by the Assembly has proved to be an absurdity, and the reference of the election of the other three-fourths to groups of village communities, or communes, may or may not produce a more notable result. The famous Frenchmen in the Assembly (and there were many such) were not chosen to the Senate. It remains to be seen whether the indirect elections by the people will give this artificial Republic any more life, vigor, and promise of intellectual force than it has thus far received from its founders.

WAS IT WORTH NOTICE?

We can breathe freely once more. Count VON MOLTKE has not been guilty of expressing doubts as to the value of the West Point system of education. We need neither abolish West Point, nor demand of the German Government a formal disavowal of any sympathy with VON MOLTKE's alleged opinion. We are spared the pain of entering upon a new year under the shadow of the great Captain's disapprobation.

This is the second time that some malignant person, seeking to ruin our peace of mind or to involve us in difficulties with Germany, has falsely imputed unpleasant speeches to VON MOLTKE. A few years ago he was said to have remarked that the American Armies which fought during the rebellion were only armed mobs. For long months we languished under the blight of this cruel sarcasm, but finally Gen. SHERMAN met the German Marshal, and received from him the assurance that he never said anything of the sort. There are those who hold that SHERMAN was sent to Europe solely to draw this avowal from VON MOLTKE's lips. Whether this be so or not, it was through Gen. SHERMAN that we heard the glad news that our armies were not armed mobs. Doubtless the same malicious person who originated the mob story is also responsible for the later attempt to array VON MOLTKE against our Military Academy. Happily, he has again failed to work any permanent harm, and it is to be hoped that when next we are told that VON MOLTKE has expressed doubts as to the discipline of the Skidmore Guards, or has hinted that the marching of American Sunday-school scholars on their way to Fourth of July picnics is not as perfect as could be desired, we shall at once decline to believe the scandalous report.

From the grave manner in which the alleged remarks of Count VON MOLTKE were copied and commented upon by a great part of the American press, a foreigner might have fancied that it was really a matter of consequence whether VON MOLTKE had or had not spoken disrespectfully of the armies of Gens. SHERMAN and LEE. Still more strange must the spectacle presented by the recent meeting of Americans in Berlin have appeared. A German newspaper had suggested that THOMASSEN, who attempted to destroy the *Mosel*, was in some way the product of American civilization. It was perfectly certain that no intelligent German held any such opinion. If there is anything which your educated German fully comprehends it is the nature of a syllogism, and the youngest student in a German gymnasium can perceive the weakness of the false syllogism: "THOMASSEN tried to blow up the *Mosel;* THOMASSEN was an American. Hence all Americans wish to blow up all manner of steamers." Such reasoning could never make a single German convert, and the newspaper which propounded it most certainly did not deserve the notice of a serious answer. Nevertheless, the American colony in Berlin held a meeting, with, of course, the proper quantity of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and gravely repelled the accusation that infernal machines are the legitimate result of American republicanism. The Germans were assured that there is no provision of the Constitution, nor any clause in the Declaration of Independence, ordering or counseling the blowing-up of passenger steamers, and that THOMASSEN's crime did not prove that he was a typical American citizen. Of course, when the German papers own that the American residents were really excited over the matter, they courteously forebore to mention that the meeting and its declaration of self-evident propositions were wholly unnecessary; but they must nevertheless have wondered how it was possible that the silly assertions of one or two small newspapers could have led to such an extraordinary result.

The days when morality and bravery were supposed to be limited strictly by national boundaries have passed away. It is pretty well understood that no one nation has a monopoly either of good or bad qualities. Whether THOMASSEN was born in Germany or America is a matter which no reasonable being can imagine to have any connection with his crime. It was sufficiently silly for a German newspaper to represent him as the logical result of free institutions; but it was only less absurd for Americans to give importance to such a libel by seriously denying it, and solemnly repudiating all responsibility for THOMASSEN and the infernal machine with which a German mechanic supplied him.

A NEW FORM OF VICE.

Intemperate indulgence in doctors is a vice to which hypochondriacal men and nervous women are occasionally addicted. Its victims, however, have hitherto been few, in comparison with those of alcohol or opium, and no one has thought it necessary to form a society to combat it or to circulate a pledge of total abstinence from doctors in every form. The public will, therefore, be surprised to learn, on the authority of an Ohio paper, that this costly and pernicious vice prevails in at least one city in that State to an alarming extent. It is estimated that in the city in question there are at least fifteen hundred people who make it a constant practice to consult physicians whom they never intend to pay, and whom they call in, not because they really need advice or medicine, but merely in order to gratify a morbid craving for doctors. Of course, when a doctor who has been consulted by one of these unhappy beings sends in his bill, and finds that payment is refused, he ceases to waste his time and drugs upon so unprofitable a patient. The latter promptly calls in another doctor, and when, in his turn, he presents his bill and it is left unpaid, a third doctor is summoned. In this way all the physicians in the city are, one after another, inveigled into lavishing unnecessary advice and unappreciated remedies upon worthless patients.

Recently the outraged physicians of this Ohioan city formed a medical protective union with a view of checking the depraved career of the fifteen hundred medicomaniacs. Each member of the union furnishes to his fellow-member a list of those of his patients who have been in the habit of procuring medical services without any intention of paying for them. Of course, whenever a doctor is now called in by a new patient, he at once consults his list, and if the patient's name is found on it, he refuses to attend him. Every six months the list is revised; new names are added, and the names of those who may have reformed are stricken off. Thus a check has been put upon the open practice of a vice which had attained formidable proportions, and the physicians hope that many of its victims will be compelled by force of circumstances to abandon their pernicious habit, and to become once more temperate and trustworthy citizens.

There is, nevertheless, one feature in the case which is by no means encouraging. It is true that the formation of the Medical Union, and its efficient method of action, will render it impossible for the intemperate in doctors to indulge in members of the regular medical profession. But what is there to hinder them from appeasing their appetite with quacks? The regular physicians will, of course, refuse to admit the quacks into their protective union, and the latter will, therefore, be entirely accessible to any one who may seek them. It is only reasonable to suppose that when a man finds himself cut off from respectable physicians, but with his longing for advice and medicine as strong as ever, he will console himself with "hydropaths," "herb-doctors," and "magnetic physicians." These may not possess the delicate flavor of the genuine doctor, but they will furnish in a coarser way the stimulant which perverted nature craves. It is very much to be feared that the fifteen hundred men and women who have suddenly found that they cannot obtain regular physicians until they have given satisfactory evidence of willingness to pay fees, will at once give themselves up to an unrestrained indulgence in quack. It is easy to say that the latter vice is one which soon cures itself by the death of its victims, but what humane man can think without a shudder of fifteen hundred people, who were once pure and innocent, sinking hopelessly into the yawning gulf of "wet-packing," and "herb-tea." A determined effort ought to be made to save them. Tracts and orators and bands of music and banners might, perhaps, have as much effect in turning them from the error of their ways as the same instrumentalities have had in the reformation of drunkards. At all events, the experiment should be tried before it is too late.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mr. J. B. Roberts acts in "Faust" at Wood's Museum, to-night.

"Our Boys" will be acted at the Brooklyn Theatre, this evening.

Mr. Lester Wallack appears at his theatre, for the first time this season, this evening, "Home" being the play.

Dr. Von Bülow will interpret a programme of remarkable general interest and variety at Chickering Hall, to-night.

The *rentrée* of Messrs. Barney and Rickey is to be an important incident of the proceedings at the Theatre Comique, this evening.

The performances of "Lurline, the Water Queen," are to be part of the entertainment at the Olympic Theatre throughout the present week.

OBITUARY.

MR. TIMOTHY DODD.

Mr. Dodd, whose death in Boston on Saturday was announced in THE TIMES yesterday, was the oldest merchant in Boston. He was born in Hartford, Conn., on the 29th of August, 1780, and went to Boston in 1793, settling there permanently in 1795, when he was apprenticed to Mr. John Hancock, nephew of the illustrious Hancock, whose store was on Long Wharf. When a boy he had a great desire to be launched in the frigate Constitution in 1797, but being refused by the officials he jumped aboard just as she began to move, and thus accomplished his purpose. He was probably the only surviving eye-witness of the launching of that historic craft. In 1800 he began business on his own account, choosing the West India goods trade in which to make his first ventures as a merchant. He did an extensive and successful business, receiving large consignments of rice and cotton from the South. Subsequently he went into the wholesale fur business, and for the past forty years he occupied the store No. 130 Milk street, one of the oldest buildings on that street. His business career extended over seventy years, and he was probably the oldest merchant in the United States in active business, for he was accustomed to be at his store every day until a few days before his death. Mr. Dodd joined the Boston Light Infantry in 1802, and at the time of his death was the oldest living member. The deceased was remarkable for bodily vigor, retaining his sight and hearing in great perfection until the close of life. He had been a widower for many years, and he leaves an only son, Mr. George D. Dodd, who was associated in business with him.

PERU.

FINANCIAL MATTERS UNIMPROVED—THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LIMA, Dec. 13, via PANAMA, Dec. 22.—The guano question remains in *statu quo.* Financial matters are unimproved. The interest on the Peruvian foreign debt is unprovided for—the first failure in twenty-five years. The banks have complied with the terms of the decree of September last, and on the 2d inst. had in their vaults, in specie, thirty per cent. of the amount of their notes in circulation, though the Government failed to give the banks the exchange on Europe, as agreed. Political matters are unaltered. Nicholas Pierola threatens Peru with another invasion from Chili. Riva Aguero, candidate for the Vice Presidency of Peru, has resigned. Prado is still in Chili. His prospects are declining.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

AUBURN, Jan. 2.—The Centennial celebration in this city comprised a general ringing and chiming of the bells, artillery salutes, music and processions at midnight on New-Year's eve, and formal and impressive exercises in the Court-house on Saturday. Hon. Michael S. Myers presided, Rev. C. W. Searles and E. B. Tuttle officiated as clergy, Hon. B. F. Hall delivered a long and eloquent address, and Prof. Sprague and the Auburn Club discoursed patriotic music. Outside the Court-house the national flag was hoisted and saluted in exact imitation of the original hoisting and dedication 100 years ago. The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

ROSECRANS' DEFEAT AT CHICKAMAUGA AND FAILURE TO HOLD LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE RELIEF OF THE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Army of Gen. Rosecrans, after its terrible defeat at Chickamauga, fell back into Chattanooga, followed by the rebel Army, which took up a position on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, with its lines extending across Chattanooga Valley, cutting off our communications by the river and railroad, rendering it necessary for Rosecrans' forces to haul their supplies sixty miles over a mountainous road which, when the Fall rains set in, became almost impassable. Chattanooga lies in a bend of the Tennessee River, with Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain forming a semicircle about it. Bragg's Army occupied a position thought to be impregnable, and from which he might easily descend and crush Rosecrans, now almost completely besieged.

Chattanooga held the key to East Tennessee, and, at the same time, threatened Atlanta, the focus of the railroads connecting the Southern States of the Confederacy. To be driven from Chattanooga was to relinquish all that had been gained by Halleck, Grant, Sherman, McPherson, and Buell in the Valley of the Mississippi, and render it necessary to repeat the fearful sacrifices it had cost the nation. The unexpected defeat and route of Rosecrans at Chickamauga alarmed President Lincoln and the authorities at Washington; the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, under Hooker, Howard, and Slocum were dispatched by rail in great haste from the East, and, by telegraph, Gen. Grant was ordered to send every available man at once to Chattanooga. The situation was, indeed, most critical. Military writers, and those who know but little of the "art of war," who yet write with all the assurance of a Jomini, have given various reasons for the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga. Some have said that he was overconfident, and allowed his forces to become separated; others that the unexpected arrival of Longstreet's splendid corps from Virginia decided the fortunes of the day. While Mr. Boynton, in his censure of Gen. Burnside for not marching to the aid of Rosecrans, accuses Gen. Sherman of the same grave offense, and in such a manner as to lead those who do not most carefully examine his entire statement to believe that Gen. Sherman was actually responsible for the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga. Gen. Sherman was at this time encamped on the Big Black, twenty miles east of Vicksburg. To go to the assistance of Rosecrans he must first transport his corps to Memphis, and then march through the enemy's country *three hundred and twenty miles;* and it is simply absurd for Mr. Boynton or any other man to claim that Gen. Rosecrans expected any aid from Sherman's troops either before or after the battle, or even up to the time when he was superseded by Gen. Thomas.

Gen. Rosecrans did not expect the arrival of Sherman's troops, nor did he need him. It would have been well if he could have had a little of Sherman's generalship, but of troops and munitions of war he had more than was necessary to meet the enemy on equal vantage ground. Gen. Halleck, in his communication to Gen. Grant dated Oct. 20, makes this statement: "Gen. Rosecrans, when he first moved against Bragg, had double if not treble his force, and even when Bragg had been reinforced by Buckner and Longstreet he still outnumbered him." I do not mention this fact in disparagement of Gen. Rosecrans, but to show that, whatever may have been the cause of our defeat at Chickamauga, it was not for want of troops, and that Gen. Sherman in his memoirs does not do Rosecrans injustice on this point. Mr. Boynton, in speaking of Sherman's march from Vicksburg to Rosecrans' relief at Chattanooga, says that he was more than a month late with his troops—a march wholly imaginary on the part of Mr. Boynton, and false in the estimate of time it should have required when made.

The first intimation Gen. Sherman received that he was needed at Chattanooga, was from a dispatch dated Washington, Sept. 13, and received at Bridgeport, Ala., Sept. 22, and from that moment up to the 23d of November, when he arrived with his Army at Chattanooga, no General ever displayed greater energy, forethought, and skill, or accomplished a march of the same character in less time consistent with the orders he received from time to time at various points along his line of march, as I shall show further on. Mr. Boynton tells us, in the introduction to his book of criticisms, "that there has been no intention to underrate the great and brilliant services which Gen. Sherman performed," and again, that "no criticisms of the strategy or tactics of Gen. Sherman will be found in these pages, except such as are plainly called forth by the records produced." Yet by his own book, by his own admission, by orders and communications, and in some instances on the same page, I shall show that he has not only endeavored to rob Gen. Sherman of his well-earned laurels, but without the slightest pretense charges him with willful neglect of orders, intentional delays, and bad faith toward Rosecrans. On page 78 of his book, in speaking of Sherman's march to Chattanooga, he states that "a most rapid advance was insisted upon repeatedly. But it was not until Gen. Grant himself reached Chattanooga, and sent back word to Sherman to drop all work on the railroad and hurry eastward with all possible dispatch that any signs of haste were developed." On the next page he writes a sentence subject to an inference which, if true, should have dismissed Gen. Sherman from the army. Here it is: "Gen. Grant had taken command and relieved Rosecrans, *and from that time forward Gen. Sherman used almost superhuman efforts to reach Chattanooga,*" plainly intimating that Gen. Sherman up to that time was indifferent to the fate of the Army of the Cumberland so long as Rosecrans was in command, and that he was willing to jeopardize the cause for which he was fighting rather than march to the aid of an officer for whom he had no especial friendship.

Gen. Fitz John Porter was cashiered for a similar alleged offense. This charge, if not sustained by undeniable proofs, is monstrous. I shall show in a few words that it is the ill-judged opinion merely of an unfriendly critic, unsustained by a single fact.

Gen. Sherman received his orders on the 22d of September to send at first a division only to Chattanooga, and on the 23d further orders to get two more divisions ready to follow. The first division started at once, and by the 28th his entire force had reached Vicksburg and been placed on transports, and notwithstanding low water in the Mississippi and scarcity of coal and wood, (for he was obliged to stop frequently and land wagons to haul wood and fence-rails to the boats,) his last division reached Memphis on the 4th of October. Now, Gen. Halleck's orders were that Gen. Sherman should move from Memphis eastward, *repairing railroads as he progressed,* as far as Athens, Ala., from which point he was to report to Rosecrans at Chattanooga *by letter.* It certainly could not be expected that Gen. Sherman could make forced marches and repair railroads at the same time, with an active enemy rapidly concentrating along his line of march. At Tuscumbia the enemy made a determined stand, and there was more or less fighting throughout the entire march. At Colliersville—twenty-six miles from Memphis—Gen. Sherman, with his staff, orderlies, and clerks, and a battalion of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, en route for Chattanooga, were attacked and completely surrounded by the rebel Gen. Chalmers, who sent forward a flag of truce demanding his surrender, which was of course refused, and with but one regiment of infantry—the Sixty-sixth Indiana, Col. Anthony—and the Thirteenth Regulars, Gen. Sherman beat off Chalmers' large force of over three thousand cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery, till night came on, and Gen. Corse arrived with his division from Memphis, having marched twenty-six miles at double quick. Mr. Boynton did not think it important to mention circumstances like this, and the almost insurmountable obstacles that were met and overcome at every step of the march. On page 81 of Mr. Boynton's book we read again that "Gen. Sherman, on the 10th of October, then near Corinth, telegraphed to Gen. Halleck if he should give preference to securing the railroad, or *march with all dispatch to Athens.*" And Gen. Halleck telegraphed back instructions for him "*to take care of his railroad.*" Does this rapid movement from Vicksburg to Memphis, and from Memphis to Corinth, the battles and skirmishes, his own narrow escape from capture, and anxious telegrams to Halleck, asking if he should drop all work and hasten to Athens—look as if Gen. Sherman had purposely delayed his march as Mr. Boynton asserts? Certainly not. Now this was on the 10th of October according to Mr. Boynton's own statement. When Gen. Sherman, in his anxiety to march rapidly forward, had telegraphed to Gen. Halleck that he could "surely reach Athens," (his true objective,) "in quick time," but that an attempt "to secure the railroad was problematical," and it was not till the 27th of October that he received the order from Gen. Grant *allowing* him to "drop all work and march to Chattanooga." Up to that date Gen. Sherman's orders were positive—*to repair and secure the line of railroad.* All these facts were in the possession of Mr. Boynton, for they are embodied in his book. Was a critic ever worse confounded by his own criticism? Let me notice one other assertion of Mr. Boynton before answering his charge that Gen. Sherman failed Grant on the day of the great battle. On page 82 of "Boynton's Criticisms" we read, "All this time Rosecrans' Army had been suffering for supplies—a suffering which Sherman by prompt movement might in a great degree have prevented. * * * Thus Sherman failed Rosecrans. How much that was unfortunate in the situation, which he now treats as if it were altogether the fault of Rosecrans, might have been avoided had he then moved with due haste to his assistance!"

I trust I have fully answered the charge embraced in the last line of the above quotation. If further proof, however, is needed I refer the reader to Gen. Wilson's article in the *Galaxy* for October, who, in speaking of this march, says, "The celerity, energy, and ingenuity displayed by Sherman and his troops in crossing swollen rivers, rugged mountains, and sterile stretches of country in their toilsome march of 350 miles, beginning on the banks of the Mississippi and ending at the end of Missionary Ridge * * * secured for them the grateful plaudits of their countrymen, and may well be regarded as worthy of all praise." Thus does the one critic answer the other. But, to return with Mr. Boynton to Rosecrans and his unfortunate situation at Chattanooga. Was Gen. Sherman to blame in any way for the condition and sufferings of Rosecrans and his Army, as Mr. Boynton asserts in the quotation given? I maintain that Gen. Sherman was not responsible in any manner whatever, and that no soldier in all the Army of the Cumberland, including Rosecrans himself, ever expected any help from Sherman, so far as their situation and sufferings were concerned. No; the situation and misfortunes of that Army date back to the disastrous field of Chickamauga. Had Gen. Rosecrans displayed the same courage and military genius at Chickamauga that characterized his efforts at Stone River, his Army would have avoided its disaster there, and subsequent trials. Or if Gen. Rosecrans, who with Crittenden and McCook, reached Chattanooga on the afternoon of the battle, could but have recovered from the deep depression into which the crushing defeat at Chickamauga seems to have plunged him, and had gathered up that night, or the next day, a few men and fortified the passes of Lookout Mountain, he could have occupied and held beyond a question the mountain itself—secured his communications to Bridgeport—and thus saved his Army much of its after sufferings. That he had ample time to do this, all must admit—for brave old Thomas—firm as a rock—held the enemy in check all that night, and a part of the next day.

Why Gen. Rosecrans failed to see the importance of securing Lookout Mountain at all hazards has never been explained, to my knowledge, either by himself or his friends. Mr. Boynton, in his eagerness to blame Sherman or Burnside, or any one save his friend Rosecrans, for the sufferings and misfortunes of our soldiers at Chattanooga, forgets to say anything about it. Gen. Rosecrans, in his official report of the battle, makes this statement: "On the night of the 21st (two days after the battle) we withdrew from Rossville, took firm possession of the objective point of our campaign—Chattanooga—and prepared to hold it." Yes, with Lookout Mountain in possession of the enemy, and the river, railroad, and only wagon-road by which he was to receive his supplies, completely covered by the enemy's artillery. Gen. Halleck in his letter to Gen. Grant dated Oct. 20, says: "If you can reoccupy the passes of Lookout Mountain, which *should never have been given up,* you will be able to use the railroad and river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga." This seems to be a matter of vital importance. There was not a soldier in all the Army of the Cumberland who did not fully understand and comment upon the great mistake Gen. Rosecrans had made. It did not require great generalship—good common sense would have answered—to enable any officer to understand that Lookout Mountain was of the first importance to an army encamped in the valley below. But Gen. Rosecrans seems to have been completely paralyzed. Without an effort to prevent, he allowed his enemy to occupy a strategetic point that deprived him of river, railroad, and wagon-road—in fact, all communication with his base of supplies at Bridgeport, eighteen miles away. Gen. Rosecrans never lacked men while at Chattanooga; he lacked rations to feed them, and forage for his animals; and for this he, and not Gen. Sherman, was responsible.

Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of his command by Gen. Thomas on the 16th of October—less than one month after his defeat at Chickamauga. On the 15th of November Gen. Sherman reported in person to Gen. Grant; his troops began to arrive on the 20th; all were up and in position by the 23d, and on the 24 and 25th the great battle of Chattanooga or Missionary Ridge was fought and won. This was the most important battle of the war after Gettysburg, for in the light that broke over Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge the country recognized and hailed as the two great men to complete the work Grant and Sherman.

Grant was made Lieutenant General, and Sherman, who, in the opinion of Gen. Wilson and Mr. Boynton, utterly failed to accomplish the task assigned him, was thanked by Gen. Grant in his official report, and in a personal letter, and by Congress, Feb. 19, 1864. On the 18th day of March, 1864, by order of President Lincoln, on the recommendation of Gens. Halleck and Grant, Gen. Sherman was placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas. His soldiers, who had marched, fought, and conquered under him, the Army of the Cumberland, and the soldiers of Hooker, cheered him and gloried in him as a soldier worthy to lead them. The whole nation shouted his praise, and Burnside's Army blessed him for their rescue from captivity and possible death. All were satisfied with him *then,* and it required a Wilson and a Boynton, after eleven years had passed, to discover that all were mistaken, and that Gen. Sherman failed at Chattanooga.

My next communication will consist of a general description of the battle and a detailed statement of the part performed by Gen. Sherman and the Army of the Tennessee. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

REGIMENTAL REUNION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 1.—The Association of the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers held its annual reunion here to-day, and with more than usual éclat. This is the regiment that made itself famous during the war by digging and exploding the celebrated mine in front of Petersburg, blowing up a rebel fort and several hundred men. Gov. Hartranft, of this State, and Gen. A. E. Burnside, the regiment's corps commander, were invited to be present at the reunion, and had accepted the invitation; but yesterday both telegraphed their inability to come. Notwithstanding this disappointment, which interfered materially with the arrangements for the public exercises, the reunion was conducted with much enthusiasm on the part of both the association and the citizens. A crowded reception was given the veterans by the citizens this afternoon, and a banquet this evening. Both were participated in by the leading merchants, members of the Bar, and other public men.

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS IN ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—A special from Bloomington (Ill.) to the *Commercial* says the heavy wind of Saturday did considerable damage. An old lady named Mathews was dangerously cut about the head by being blown across the street against a curbstone, and a house was badly damaged by the chimneys falling through it. At Normal, Ill., Helm's immense corn-cribs were blown across the track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, but were removed promptly. Reports from the country indicate general destruction of fences and [illegible]

ROYALTY IN INDIA.

THE TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN THE EAST—A DELICATE QUESTION—GREETING THE GUEST—ORIENTAL GIFTS—THE NATIVE FEELING—INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Nov. 26, 1875.

When the first intimation came to us in India of the Prince of Wales' visit to this country, we congratulated ourselves on the future prospect of realizing a wish which appears to have emanated from every class of her Britannic Majesty's subjects. Months before the final resolve was taken, whisperings had got abroad that our future Emperor's desire to visit this the brightest gem in England's coronet would meet with no obstacle, and forthwith public opinion emphatically declared that it was ready to receive its coming King with every demonstration of loyalty, and to receive him even in the purple. But when the solid fact of his real coming was announced, when the official gazette spoke in trumpet tones that Albert Edward would be our guest, and when the fourth estate said quietly, "Yes, he is coming," then the matter-of-fact English mind dropped the tinting brush, and, like a giant of old refreshed from a long sleep, it awoke to a consideration of materialistic views, and allowed Utopia and all other visionary and airy nothings to dissolve and relegate themselves to some corner in this universe whence they could be easily summoned when next required. Then arose the hydra-headed monster, question. It asked the why and the wherefore of the visit—its necessity, its political aspect, its expense, its political and moral influence, its glory, its grandeur and its danger. These were the agonies we had to deal with, and shall have to deal with after the Prince is gone. We have listened patiently to the public exponents of our opinions, and, though the press be a mighty power in the country, yet I think we shall have to wait for the Prince's departure ere we can arrive at precise conclusions; for we have yet to see for ourselves what will be the feeling of the many natives of India when they meet his Royal Highness, and just now our loyalty is too hot to let us discriminately pronounce our verdict. "God bless the Prince of Wales!" is the prayer offered up by every loyal subject, and when he has gone and left his track behind him then will the many-headed raise their cry and patient editors be beseeching Heaven to save them from the tortures and inflictions of many-minded correspondents.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

Before His Royal Highness could land red tape had to see settled the grave question whether our Prince or our Viceroy should be the Cæsar of India. Much as some of the natives would have preferred to have had the Prince do the *Padshah* for the nonce, it was wisely ruled by our Home Government that the Viceroy should hold his own position as the de facto ruler of all India, and that the Prince should pay honor to that power which the Queen of England and the Empress of Hindostan has vested in her Viceroy. The judiciousness of this must be apparent to all—but to the contracted minds of the low and teeming population, in millions, of India, and to the radically conservative Rajput who owes fealty to none beyond his country's King, and the queen who rules his heart. You will have gathered much from the English papers, and will accordingly find my *précis* a brief one, but your readers are not all editors, and therefore to them the matter I have written above may not be void of interest. I shall now go on to summarize events since his Royal Highness' landing.

THE GREETING.

A little difficulty arose among the Admiralty authorities as to the firing of a royal salute to the Viceroy in the presence of His Royal Highness. But that was smoothed over, and at 4 P. M. on the 8th inst. both of them received it conjointly, and amid the booming of cannon and all effects which the shipping in the harbor and the decorations and multitudes of human beings the town could offer, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Excellency Lord Northbrook, Governor General and Viceroy of India, with their respective suites touched the shores of Duckland, otherwise geographically known as Bombay. Then we had the spectacle of India's first greeting to our loved Queen's heir. The royal cortége moved off slowly in procession, and the thousands of almost every caste and color in the civilised world offered homage amid loud demonstrations of joy to the Prince. In our lifetime nearly all of us have witnessed public and triumphal entries and gala processions—the hue of the spectacle changing with the geographical position of the country and the power of the sun's rays. Let us, then, briefly conclude that there was much in the way of bunting, flags, arches, mottoes, inscriptions, illuminations, many colored faces, and all the thousand and one ramifications attending so grand and important an entry, to make up a pretty and a crushing scene. There came to meet his Royal Highness and to pay fealty to him many a Prince and King of ancient lineage, and when surrounded by these men, whose origin is lost in the twilight of fable, his Royal Highness must have felt more than man. But before he leaves India he will have had so much of it—and he has yet to witness many dazzling pageants and receive the homage of many a glittering chief, and many "big guns" of very large calibre, some of them among the largest we have—that he will come to look upon the whole thing less ecstatically. It is a custom here in India when well-to-do individuals meet, either on terms of friendship or ceremony, that they exchange presents. Accordingly the Prince has brought out with him sundry elegant gifts to exchange in regal friendship for the barbaric pearl and gold which will be offered to him. There is no people under the face of the sun so fond of show and so lavish of money in procuring the show, and it is no exaggeration to say that the adding on of one extra gun to a native Prince's salute will make him do wonders for us; in fact, do what all sorts of official pressure and displeasure would not force him to. In my time I have knocked about a good deal among these people, and when there is nothing else to write about I may be induced to tell you something interesting about these folks. Knowing their nature then, in such matters, it was broadly placed before the Princes of India that any trifling gifts, coming under the head of the arts and manufactures of their different districts, would be the only ones which the Royal Prince would receive. Had not this injunction been put before them his Royal Highness would have been compelled to charter a small fleet of merchantmen to bear away his herds of richly-caparisoned elephants, horses, camels, *et id genus omne*—enough of them to break the royal revenues for their food and keep. As it is his Royal Highness will take away with him a treasure which will be a sufficient ransom almost for the mightiest of crowned heads, a sufficiency to purchase the liberty of more than one Richard of England. These presents will be the bona fida property of his Royal Highness and none of them will go to swell the coffers of the State. Among our other institutions we have one under the control of the Foreign Office, known as the *Tosha Khana*, where the State jewels and all the paraphernalia of vice-regal grandeur are kept. This department takes custody of every description of presents which is given to the Viceroy from the Kings and nobles in to *Durbar*, alias Court. At stated periods, when a good haul has thus been made, all these valuable gifts are put up to public auction, the proceeds going to repay the Government for its outlay on the return gifts which have been made. It will be thus seen that no official in India, whether he be on the highest rung or the lowest of the ladder, is allowed to monopolize for his own private uses anything which comes to him in the shape of a gift from the people of the country. I believe the restriction is carried so far as to even prohibit official men receiving addresses, or their purchasing horses or aught of value in the districts where they are located, unless superior authority sanction the transaction, so as to prevent the remotest chance of anything like the semblance of official weight and influence being brought upon the people of the country in their communications with the ruling power. The grave reason for this rule will be at once apparent. A Magistrate of a district may fetter his justice and his conscience by purchasing for 1,000 rupees from a man an article whose intrinsic value is 10,000 rupees. When the seller has occasion to appear in court, he is bound to expect that leniency and one-sided view of the case from the Magistrate which the acceptance of the bribe—it is nothing else—brings with it.

THE NATIVE FEELING.

Up to this we have had no recalcitrant noble refusing to meet the Prince; though in the case of the child-Nizam of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, we have had an excuse put forward by his guardians and Executive Council that a long journey to any distant place, coupled with excitement of any description, would in all probability expose the delicate boy, who is a constant sufferer, to some dire disease, and so endanger his life. The paramount Government was not satisfied with this excuse, though they had every reason to believe the statement made by Sir Salar Jung, the Premier of the Hyderabad Court. Sir Salar Jung is a man of great administrative intellect; he is a thoroughly drilled courtier, and during the troublous and bloody times of the mutiny of 1857, when we nearly lost India, and were simply saved through the faithful alliance of certain princes, Salar Jung proved himself one of our stanchest friends and held the whole of the Deccan for us. This gentleman was backed in his affidavit by a military officer of her Majesty's service, who has been appointed by our Government tutor to the young Nizam, and who is also an attaché of the Duke of Edinburgh's suite. Government very unwisely refused all these statements, and in carrying out red-tapeism to its utmost stretch it called for a medical certificate, as if the Nizam, the whilom representative in the Deccan of the Great Mogul dynasty, and now one of our strongest allies, were but a common dray-horse in the official drag. It ended in a deputation composed of Sir Salar Jung and one or two other nobles being sent from the Court of Hyderabad to meet the Prince at Bombay. This official bungling is a most rash and unconsidered measure on the part of Government, and though Salar Jung may find it an absolute necessity to continue in his usually good behavior, yet the canker made in his bosom will always irritate him, and he may find an opportunity to retaliate the insult to our inconvenience, with all the treasured up revenge of an Asiatic. The papers are loud in their denunciations of the Government conduct, and you may be sure there must be very grave reasons for discontent when Englishmen with one accord offer their sympathy to a native Prince and roundly rate their own kith and kin.

AN OFFENDED CHIEFTAIN.

At Bombay, too, there was another hitch, but of totally a different nature. Owing to his being placed below the Guikwar of Baroda the Maharana of Udepoor took great offense, and remained standing during the presentation of the Princes then assembled in Bombay to the Prince of Wales. But, beyond this open exposition of his wounded feelings, nothing else was urged, and so the matter dropped. The Maharama of Udepoor claims to be supreme among the Hindoo Kings of India, and though this position is not assigned to him by the Government, yet his position is tacitly acknowledged among these Princes, and in vindicating their old and hallowed customs they, in somewhat a religious feeling, accord him the respect which he has carried from time immemorial, and which even the Emperors of Delhi gave to him fully and freely as chief of their Hindoo subjects. The Maharana claims his origin directly from the Sun, and so the Hindoos to this day, believing in the superstitions of their Scythic forefathers, render to the Maharana of Udepoor that homage which has been the peculiar claim of his Solar Majesty. I find it is stated in the Bravishia that "Vaivaswata (sun born,) Menn ruled at the Mountain Samer. Of his seed was Kakusta Reija, who obtained sovereignty at Ajudia, and his descendants filled the land and spread over the earth." To this day it is a prevailing custom in the city of Udepoor with certain castes, who will not break bread unless they have seen a glimmer of sunshine, to congregate, on a cloudy day, under one of the balconies of the palace and beseech the Mahrana to show himself. No sooner than they have seen him, they raise an acclamation and retire to their homesteads to attack their food, saying they have seen the sun.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

Having performed all that was required of him in Bombay, having seen all that was to be seen in and about the place, and having paid his devoirs to the local celebrities, the Prince left for Poona, a large military and civil cantonment in the Bombay Presidency and the Summer residence of the Governor. His reception there was as grand as a large military show could make it. When his Royal Highness was just about driving off from the railway platform a little girl, who was one of the spectators, stretched out her arms toward him and exclaimed, "Oh dear, what a handsome man you are!" He honored the child with a smile and a bow of recognition. He presented the Twenty-first Regiment of native infantry with new colors, and having performed all that was required of him at Poona, he returned with the Governor, Sir Phillip Wodehouse, to Bombay. It was originally down on the programme that he should have gone direct to Madras on his return to Bombay. But there was a threefold reason which militated against his doing so. In the first place, cholera has virulently broken out in Southern India; in the second, the good people of Ceylon were not quite ready to receive him en route to Madras; and in the third, the fear of war breaking out between England and Russia made it absolutely incumbent for him to be near the Bombay sea-board, in order to return with all speed to England should a necessity have arisen for him to go suddenly. He could not continue longer a guest of the good Sir Phillip Wodehouse, whose hospitality has been taxed to a good, large strain on his purse. He therefore proposed to visit Baroda with a small following, and sent the rest of his suite on board the Serapis, considering our recent relations with Baroda, the deposition of the late and notorious Guikwar Muenarrao, and the exaltation of the boy Saiaji to the *goeddi*, or throne. It has been argued by some that a journey ought not to have been taken there. But I am of a contrary opinion, and think the visit of the Prince will give the *coup de grace* to our recent policy, and instil into the minds of our tributaries that our will is one which must not be trifled with and that we are the paramount and Luzerain power in India.

THE DISPLAY AT BARODA.

At Baroda his Royal Highness was received with all the pomp and magnificence which one of the richest chiefs in India could afford, and all that gold, silver, and diamonds could do to give effect to the time and circumstance. I should be spoiling the description given by the able correspondent of the *Statesman* were I to pick out and collate *morceaux* from his letter. I will, then, give you an extract which you will be bound to reproduce:

"It was announced that the royal train would arrive here this morning at 6:30 o'clock, and the troops were under arms before that hour. But the train was late, and until 8 o'clock we had plenty of leisure to look at the constituents of the grand procession. Drawn up in line at the station were eighteen elephants variously caparisoned, and all painted in striking colors. An elephant of approved steadiness was honored with the duty of carrying the Prince and the Maharajah, although there were two or three elephants several inches taller in the stud. But he was himself a giant, being apparently some fourteen feet high. Anklets of solid gold encircled his legs, and his shortened tusks each carried—shall we call them armlets?—of the same precious metal. His *howdah* was gorgeous to a degree. Plates of gold, elaborately wrought, covered every inch of it, and silk and cloth of gold helped to make it resplendent. As the rays of the morning sun shone upon it, the eye could not behold it without being dazzled. It was divided into two compartments—the first destined for the Guikwar and his royal visitor, and the one behind for Sir T. Madava Row. The elephant's hide was stained yellow, and his head covered with a many-colored arabesque. The next elephant in the line—destined for the Governor General's Agent—had a silver *howdah*, and he was himself colored a light grey. His anklets and tusklets were of solid silver. Then came others of a deep brown, some speckled black and white; there was not one whose natural tint was not carefully improved out of sight. Opposite the elephants in the little field at the other side of the road was a detachment of the Guikwar's artillerymen, fine fellows, in a dark uniform with black helmets. Then there was a company of the Guikwar's Infantry. Further on were thirty men of the Third Hussars, who looked very fresh and spruce, and not at all as if they had only arrived at 4 o'clock that morning from Bombay, after a tedious journey which lasted from the time they left their quarters at Parell, some twenty hours.

"At a few minutes past 8 the royal train came slowly up to the station, exploding twenty-one fog-signals by the way of a royal salute as it entered. The guard presented arms, and the guns outside fired a royal salute. When the royal train drew up the Prince of Wales stepped out, and was received by the Governor General's Agent, the little Maharajah, and Sir T. Madava Row, his Royal Highness took the little Prince by the hand and led him to the chairs of State, where they sat down together, while the elephants were being got to kneel outside. When all was ready the Prince and the Maharajah left the station, and his Royal Highness mounted the kneeling elephant by means of a ladder covered with plates of silver. He was much amused and interested by the novelty of the scene, especially by the fantastic magnificence of the line of painted elephants. The little Maharajah mounted briskly after the Prince and sat down, having his Royal Highness on his right hand. Sir T. Madava Row took his seat in the compartment behind, and the huge animal rose up and proceeded on its way. The Governor General's agent, Capt. Jackson, Sir Bartle Frere, the Duke of Sutherland, Gen. Probyn, Dr. Russell, and the rest of the Prince's suite—the royal party consisted in all of fifteen persons—then got on elephants and the procession started for the residency."

At Baroda his Royal Highness witnessed a series of entertainments in the Guikwar's arena. There were exhibitions of great feats of strength in wrestling, terrific fights between elephants, rams tilting up against one another, and the concussion of their heads making little reports as from small pistols; and a man acting a sort of a matador on horseback, with an infuriated elephant. In a future letter I may find room to describe an elephant fight, together with the part men play in these tussles. The Prince also witnessed a grand *Chitah* or leopard hunt, where this animal is used to run and pull down the deer in the same way as we employ stag-hounds. He then had some pig-sticking, and afterward was entertained to dinners and tiffins by the Guikwar and the military element comprising our forces at Baroda. Thoroughly satisfied with all he had seen and the gorgeous hospitality he had received, he returned to Bombay, where his last act was that of giving the *accolade* of knighthood to Mr. Souter, Commissioner of the Bombay Police. On the evening of the 25th he sailed away in the Serapis, accompanied by the Osborne, the Raleigh, and the Undaunted, for Colombo, in Ceylon, with the intention of touching at Goa and Beypore.

THE POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will remember that early in the Winter of 1873 certain journals industriously circulated a report that I was to be chosen Superintendent of Police. Their purpose was an ulterior one, and in a degree successful. It was about that time—Feb. 24, 1873—that I addressed you upon the subject, using the following language: "Supposing Mr. Davenport to have something to say in the matter, I would add that I have no knowledge or understanding, direct or indirect, express or implied, that I am to be Superintendent of Police." For the occasion this was accepted as sufficient, but each time since then when changes have been about to occur or have taken place in the Board of Police, the same journals have given the story a fresh lease of life. Within the last week it was revived, and from the manner of its reintroduction to the public I judged its authors, aiders, and abettors thought it destined to have "quite a run." So long as I alone was affected thereby I was not disposed to interfere with so innocent an amusement as the wholly unwarrantable use of my name by the newspapers; but the embellishments with which some of this morning's papers have adorned the story are calculated, it appears to me, to affect others than myself. My friends, I, therefore, break a custom, and referring to what I have quoted from my letter of two years since, I reiterate what I then said, and add—I trust once for all—that I have never been a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Police, am not now, and never expect to be. Lest I be charged with dodging some of the statements made, permit me to further use your columns to decline what I have not sought, and what no one of the present board has, I am sure, ever thought of tendering me—the Superintendency of Police. To state plainly what is the fact, I would not be Superintendent of Police if all four of the Commissioners were my warmest and closest personal friends and the salary of the office were double what it now is. I hope I make myself understood.

In closing I trust I may be pardoned the expression of my sincere pleasure upon reading your editorial of this morning respecting the office of Superintendent of Police. I most heartily join you, not only in the hope that the new board will take no step looking to the removal of an officer so earnest, faithful, and efficient as Superintendent Walling, but also in the wish that they may be willing to give him such power as alone will enable him to raise the morale of the force, increase its discipline and efficiency, and make him in fact as well as in theory its commanding officer.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1876.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

As a matter of precaution the new Board of Aldermen will take possession of their chamber at noon to-day, and there is, therefore, no prospect of the rival City Fathers, who were sworn into office on Friday, obtaining seats except in the galleries. The Mayor has completed his Message, and it is to be presented to the board to-day. It is said that it will take strong ground against the day's work system and in favor of contracts for all public improvements, and that it also contains many views which will not sound very pleasant to the ears of the Tammany General Committee, however satisfactory they may be to the Manhattan Club.

THE OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Inquiries yesterday as to the cause of detention of the steamers City of Chester, of the Inman Line; France, of the French Line, and Parthia, of the Cunard Line, all of which arrived at this port on Saturday, elicited the information that heavy weather, head winds, and gales prevailed up to the time of reaching the Banks of Newfoundland, and that light winds and heavy fogs afterward alternated until the arrival of the vessels. The City of Chester was due last Monday, and the France and Parthia last Wednesday.

THE STEAM-SHIP DISASTERS.

ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS.

PASSENGERS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND AND MOSEL—THE SALIER IN NEW-YORK—AFFECTING SCENES AT THE WHARF—LIST OF PASSENGERS—STORIES OF THE SURVIVORS.

The steamer Salier, of the North German Lloyds Line, arrived at this port yesterday from Bremerhaven and Southampton, having on board a large number of the passengers of the steamers Deutschland and Mosel. She arrived off Sandy Hook about 7 o'clock A. M., at Quarantine about 9:30, and at her wharf in Hoboken at 11 o'clock. Dr. Mosier, the Health Officer, boarded her in the Upper Bay at 8:40 o'clock, but Capt. Frank, of the Salier, would allow no one except Dr. Mosier and the Custom-house officers to board the Salier until Mr. Hanholst, the representative of the German Consul General at this port, had come on board with the balance of money raised in London to be distributed among the survivors of the Deutschland, in addition to the sum previously subscribed in London and distributed among them prior to their leaving Southampton. When the Salier reached her pier, hundreds of the relatives and friends of the survivors of the Deutschland and Mosel disasters were impatiently waiting to welcome the saved, and when the vessel was made fast a scene of the most affecting character ensued. When Miss Petzold, the heroine of the Deutschland, appeared with Mr. Herrmann, she was enthusiastically received, and Mrs. Hamm and her baby received a similar ovation. All the first and second cabin passengers came ashore immediately, and most of them at once sought their places of destination. The steerage passengers will be sent to Castle Garden this morning.

THE PURSER'S STATEMENT.

The Purser of the Salier made the following statement in relation to the voyage:

"We left Bremerhaven on the 16th inst., and Southampton on the 19th, and experienced raw westerly winds from Southampton to the Banks of Newfoundland, there being a stiff gale on several occasions. From the Banks until we arrived in port we had light winds, alternating with dense fogs. We had on board nine passengers in the first cabin, thirty-one in the second, and 113 in the steerage. There were no deaths, and no sickness of any account. On Christmas Day we had a great merry-making. There were fine Christmas trees, brilliantly illuminated and hung with gifts, in the first and second cabins and steerage, and on New Year's evening we had a very pleasant reunion among the passengers, irrespective of their classification. The passengers from the Mosel were taken on board at Bremerhaven, and the Deutschland's passengers at Southampton. Twelve hundred pounds, which had been subscribed in London for the Deutschland's passengers, was divided among them then, making about £10 for each person, and when Mr. Honholst, the representative of the German-Consul at this port, boarded the Salier on her arrival here, he brought a balance of $280 67 to divide up among the Deutschland's passengers, and it was given to them according to their necessities, from $5 60 to three times that sum to each person in need. There was plenty of room on the Saleur for the good accommodation of all our own and the Deutschland's and Mosel's passengers, and, except the bad weather and long passage, everything passed off very pleasantly and comfortably."

Following are the names of the Deutschland's and Mosel's passengers who arrived here on the Salier:

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.—Wilhelm Leick, Ohio.

Second Cabin.—Miss Anna Petzold, New-York; Adolf Herrmann, Erfurt; Henry Egner, Friedrichshafen; Franz Hamm, Mrs. Augusta Hamm, boy five years old, and a baby, Heppenheim; Herman Nathan, United States; Proanpi Papolkoff, Russia; George F. Sauer and Henry J. Scherr, Buffalo; Edward Stamm and Elise Stamm, a daughter six years old, Buffalo; Theodore S. Fiedermann, New-York, and Alfred Wuebbig, Jena.

Steerage Passengers.—From Germany—Fiehy Anton, Florian Bauerle, Joseph Chioran, Franz Charat, Herman Drews, Karl Elling, George Gissick, Nicolas Grass, John Gass, George Hoernell, Valentine Hauser, Francis Holy, Friedrich Hartel, Joseph Kuhl, Fritz Muller, William Nurge, Carl Otter, Joseph Papp, August Saul, Adolf Saul, Johann Stepha, Burg Schaffner, Ernst Schuster, Vincenz Schafarick, and Herman Meng; William Piutock, of Philadelphia; George Fretdret, of Albany, N. Y., and Peter Kister and Osip Kedischeff, from Russia; Maria Steurnagel, Anna Hibner, Jacobina Schwartz, Catharina Bill, and Frances Georgina; Kister, Hartel, Genelch, Gissick, and Schafarick and son Vincenz, Stepka and son Franz, Germany; Mrs. Catharine Schafer and son Karl, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Catharine Muller, of New-York.

THE MOSEL'S PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.—M. Georg Weichmann, New-York; W. Bornemann, Philadelphia.

Second Cabin.—Gustavus Stegemann, Wilhelm Halaminno, George Meizer, Moritz Hermann, Herrmann Hoppe, and Franz Volke, adults, from Germany; Jacob Scheller, San Jose, California; Carl F. Miller, Milwaukee; Wilhelm Plinner, Cincinnati, Ohio; August Mall, New-York; Julius Kottmeir, New-York.

Steerage.—From Germany—Caroline Kinger and four children, Andreas Kammerer, Max Borchardt, Pauline Kuse, Andreas Reichardt, wife Marianna, and two children, Wally Grieskowska, Francisca Marinowica, Clemens Leichert, Joseph Wieponer, Jacob Miller, wife Caroline, and two children, Marie Brandhorst, Meta Brandhorst, August Polinski, Paul Polinski, Kaspar Walsar, Andrew Nachtrieb, Abraham Thoma, Louise Kuhndle, Fritz Fehl, Thomas Augustin, Elizabeth Augustin, John Wincent, J. Jacoby, George Blumeke, Henry Billing, Caroline Becker, Wilhelm Langhorst, Peter H. Ahrens, Frederick Welsk, Jacob Dansmann, Valentine Krumrei, wife Marianna, and child, Carl Wodel, Anton Lorens, Martin Paydar, Catherine Schroeder, Auguste Schweder, Andrew Link, Franz Link and Anton Mashindd; C. Lane, F. Grimm, Ezra Fischer, Margaret Baecker, of New-York; Johannes Klotz, of Ohio.

THE WRECK OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

William Plustsch, of Philadelphia, a steerage passenger on the Deutschland, gave the following version in relation to the wreck:

"We sailed from Bremerhaven on Dec. 4, and had good weather until Sunday night, the 5th. About midnight on Sunday the weather became thick. I went to bed at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, but could not rest, and came up on deck about 4:30. About 5 o'clock the vessel grounded, and her engines were reversed to get her off. I ran down below and cried out to the passengers to come on deck. Capt. Francke sent word down to all the passengers to save themselves. The sailors were rough and unruly, and did nothing for the passengers, and some of them got drunk and paid no attention to orders given them. I saw two sailors go into a small boat and get it afloat. One or two other sailors and two or three passengers and the quartermaster got into it, and I was about to follow, when the sailors in the boat prevented me, and said that they would not take any more. I jumped down on to the deck of the steamer, and was thrown down with great force two or three times by the waves. Then some sailors attempted to get another boat afloat, and the Captain told them not to, as it could not live in that sea; but they said that they would take it. The Captain then told them to stay on board, and that in a short time there would be low water, and they could be saved from the wreck; but they paid no heed to him and got into the boat. The rope at one end of the boat gave way, and let all who were in it drop into the sea, and I think most all of them were drowned. The Captain then ordered all the crew and passengers to go below, saying that they could do no good on deck, and a good many obeyed him. The Captain never left his station on the bridge of the ship while these things were going on. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the engineer, under orders from the Captain, rigged three pumps, and all the male passengers took a turn at them, and there was constant pumping until 9 o'clock at night. During the day there were several steamers in sight, and also a number of fishing boats. We did all we could to attract their attention, but none came to our assistance. The engineer, a little after 9 o'clock, told us to stop pumping, saying it was no use to continue, as there were twelve feet of water in the hold, and it was constantly gaining. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the First, Second, and Third Officers and all the passengers assembled in the first cabin. It was a motley throng. Some of the men had only hats and pantaloons on, some only pantaloons, and others only coats. The women were dressed in anything they could get. Some had nothing on except skirts and shawls, and others were wrapped in flags, presenting a most ludicrous appearance. The water was filling the cabin, and some got on the tables, beds, and chairs to keep out of it as much as possible. The Captain and the Paymaster told all the men to go on deck and get on the masts, and the ladies were told that they must also be taken upon the masts if they wanted to be saved. A majority of those who were in the cabin remained there until the water was up to their necks, and then there was a break for the deck. Most of the men went upon the masts. I saw a man, who was Mr. Hamson, I think, a second-cabin passenger, knock a portion of the sky-light off of the first cabin, and take out his wife and two children, one of whom was a baby only three months old. He put them on the sky-light and they were all saved. I saw a good many get washed overboard, and saw five dead bodies floating in the cabin at one time. Men would every now and then drop from the masts and be swept away. I saw the Captain fall down from the bridge, and then get up on a mast. I saw the Paymaster swept overboard and lost. The whole of Monday night I saw many vessels, but none came to our help. In the morning, about 9 o'clock, the third officer got down from the mast, and found a passenger about seventy-five years old lying on the deck, apparently frozen. He had lain there all night. He was got into the wheel-house, and rubbed until warmth was got into his body, when he was wrapped up in flags, and he is now well, and is going to his home in the outskirts of Philadelphia. The third officer told the people to come down from the masts, as the water was smooth and there was only little wind. When they got down we succeeded in getting a couple of loaves of bread and a raw ham which were floating in the cabin, and they made a breakfast for the whole party. The small steamer Liverpool came to within about one hundred yards of the wreck, dropped anchor and sent two boats which took off the ladies and the children. Our Captain told the Captain of the Liverpool not to be afraid to come alongside as there was plenty of water, and the Liverpool then came and took off all the rest of those on the Deutschland and landed us all at Harwich."

THE MOSEL DISASTER.

Herrmann Happe, a second cabin passenger on the Mosel, says, that when the explosion took place he was standing between two other passengers. The one at his right had his two legs cut off at the hips, and the one at his left had his head blown off. His own clothes were almost completely stripped from him, and his right ear was rendered permanently deaf. Several of those who were injured were either rendered entirely deaf or deaf in one ear. He had heard just before leaving Bremerhaven that the Mosel's engines and machinery had been put in good order, and that the vessel would be in complete repair in about four weeks.

SAD SCENES AT THE WRECK.

THE SALVORS OF THE EAST COAST—THE VESSEL PLUNDERED—CORPSES ROBBED OF RINGS AND PROPERTY—THE BURIAL OF THE NUNS.

A reporter of the London *Times* writes from Harwich on Dec. 11: "It is right, in connection with the melancholy loss of this vessel, that public attention should be called to the conduct of the smacksmen, or salvors, of the East Coast. These men, who in the Summer season support themselves chiefly by fishing, turn their attention during the Winter months to the salvage of property afloat, especially amid the numerous sandbanks which in bad weather make the navigation so difficult and dangerous in the estuary of the Thames. The smacks are generally of forty or fifty tons, with crews of seven or eight men apiece, who go shares in the salvage they make, each smack taking two shares as the proportion due to owners for capital and risk. These little craft, good sea-boats and admirably handled, shelter themselves under the lee of the sands and will keep the sea in almost any weather. They hail from Yarmouth, Harwich, Brightlingsea, and other places within the port of Colchester, and are manned, to do them justice, by as good sailors and as brave and hardy a set of men as are to be found on any part of our coast. On the whole, too, they do good service. The Goodwin Sands lie rather outside their track, and are generally left to their comrades at Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate. But if a vessel is stranded on the Long Sand, the Galloper, the Kentish Knock, or is otherwise in distress hereabout, they generally bear down and see what can be done in the way of business. Sometimes, when a crew is exhausted or sailors have been washed overboard the smacksmen take a turn at the pumps and help to bring the vessel into port. Sometimes, when a ship is stranded, they carry out kedges and warps through the broken water and try to get her off. Creeping near the sands for anchors and chains, towing wreck into port, hauling on board any floating cargo which may have been thrown over in a gale—the smacksmen are always ready for these or other salvage services, either alone or in combination. It is a precarious as well as a very hazardous service, and, though occasionally they come in for a good thing, it is by no means an over-lucrative occupation. They are bound to take the salvage they recover to the Receiver of Wreck in the port to which they belong, and through him they receive a certain proportion of the value, from one-third upward. At times they do a gallant deed in saving poor fellows from the rigging of a stranded vessel. Such rescues are often very dangerous, for there may be hardly water enough over the sands to get the smack-boat safely through the breakers, and, of all kinds of salvage, I believe the rescue of human life remains the worst paid. When any portion of ship or cargo is saved, the salvors of life have the first claim on it; but if there is a total loss of both ship and cargo, as too often happens on these sands, the reward of the smacksmen is small. In fairness to them, the good they do deserves mention; and we must bear in mind that they run great risks, and are often exposed to great hardships, while the property they save would often but for them be sucked into the sands, and be lost to everybody. No one, therefore, would grudge them a substantial reward for the work they do. At the same time, nothing can excuse their conduct in the case of the Deutschland. It is fair to assume that, had any of the smacksmen seen the rockets thrown up after 5 A. M. on Monday, and again on Monday night—more especially had they seen the stranded steamer during daylight on Monday—they would, for their own profit as well as for the sake of humanity, have hastened to her aid. I can only record the fact that, while no salving smacks came near the Deutschland during the thirty hours in which her 200 passengers and crew were in such sore need of help, the steam-tug Liverpool had hardly cleared from the wreck with the survivors before two or three of these smacks came swooping down, and must soon have been followed by others. Next day, when the tug went out again on the part of the owner's agents, fourteen smacks and luggers were gathered round the wreck. Up to this time it may be said that the smacksmen had no reason to suppose that the steamer was not a derelict, given up by the captain and crew as a total loss, and therefore the legitimate spoil of salvors in their own as well as the owners' interests. But the owners' agent and the third mate of the Deutschland went aboard on Wednesday, and found fifty or sixty men at work in the cabins and on deck, breaking open passengers' luggage, fishing cargo up out of the hold, stripping the saloon and cabins—in short, wrecking the ship. It was in vain that the mate and the owners' representative interposed and warned them off. The work of pillage—it can hardly be called by any other name—went on, and on Thursday, when the wreck was taken in charge by Capt. Heathcote, on behalf of the Marine Salvage Association, the wreckers had left little in the saloon and cabins worth carrying off, and had stripped the ship of braces, running-gear, rigging, leaving, in fact, hardly a 'ropeyarn.' I wish this were the worst that had to be told. Twenty bodies have now been brought into Harwich by the steam-tug. Mr. Guy, the Inspector of Police here, tells me that, with one exception, not a single valuable was found on the persons of these unfortunate people, and that it was clear their pockets had been turned out and rifled. There were ring-marks on the fingers of women, and of at least one gentleman. The rings themselves had disappeared. One poor fellow wore a second pair of trousers, and in a pocket of the inside pair there was a thaler and two smaller pieces of silver. Another body was brought ashore on Friday night. It was found wedged tight in one of the ventilators communicating with the funnel. The man may have been washed headforemost down the cowl, and his body could only be recovered by ropes used by the crew of the tugs. On his person was found a silver watch, with a pocket-book and papers, showing that his name was Carl Ernst Fredrich Conrad Schnepel. The other bodies were floating in the saloon or cabins, in which the smacksmen had been operating as I have described. No suspicion whatever rests on the crew of the tug. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, and it is one which must be painful to all Englishmen. One of the bodies is said to have had on it a belt and pouch with a large sum of money and valuables, and, if so, all have disappeared. I have tried to state fairly the case as regards the smackmen, and forbear to give statements which have reached me as to their treatment of the bodies. But enough has been said to suggest whether on these occasions something cannot be done to prevent these scenes of lawlessness, which are only one or two degrees less disgraceful than the wrecking that used to disgrace some parts of our coast. In theory, all property received should, as I have said, be taken to the Receiver of Wreck. In practice, little or none of the valuable and portable salvage finds its way to this official. In the case of a British vessel the Receiver of Wreck is empowered to take immediate measures for the protection of property from wreckers, and I believe that Mr. Wood, who acts in that capacity at Harwich, would have been prepared to afford such assistance here upon receiving a requisition. The presence in the harbor of a man-of-war, the Penelope, Commander Roberts, would have afforded facilities for such protection, and some of the men and marines of this iron-clad have, indeed, since been employed at the wreck by the Marine Salvage Association. But the speediest and most effective means of prevention might have been afforded if the Admiralty had ordered a gun-boat to follow the steam-tug which was sent from Sheerness upon the first news of the catastrophe. I ought to add that the fourteen smacks and luggers already mentioned hailed from the fishing villages in the Colne River and from Whitstable, Ramsgate, and Margate. Two Harwich smacks which were also at the wreck, have surrendered the property they brought ashore to the Receiver of Wreck, who gives the smackmen of this port a high character for manliness and fairness of dealing with salvage since he had occasion to proceed against them some fifteen years ago, when seventeen of them were imprisoned for offenses of this description.

Four of the five nuns who perished by the wreck are to be buried at Leytonstone to-day. They belonged to a Franciscan nunnery in Westphalia, and are regarded by their co-religionists in London as having been exiled from their native land in consequence of Falck Laws. When their deaths became known it was resolved by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in London to give the bodies solemn burial. For this purpose two Franciscan Fathers were dispatched to Harwich, and the bodies were placed in oak coffins, lined with white satin, and brought to London on Friday evening. On reaching Stratford they were delivered over to the care of the nuns at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, who, assisted by the nuns of the Sacred Heart, prepared their dead sisters for burial. The dead nuns were wearing, with a slight variation, the dress common to the order; and as there was found on each dress the number assigned to a nun in making her profession of religion, all will, no doubt, in this way be identified. After being made ready the bodies lay in state in the spacious school-room below the Franciscan Church at Stratford throughout Saturday and yesterday. The open coffins lay side by side upon a raised dais, lighted candles were placed beside the coffins, while vases of flowers and wreaths of immortelles were grouped at the heads and feet. Upon both days large numbers of people visited the place, the major portion of whom appeared to be prompted by feelings of devotion. The deceased appeared to be between the ages of thirty and forty, and their faces wore an expression of calmness and resignation. Their fingers were clasped upon a rosary and crucifix; upon the breast of each lay a cross of white flowers, the gifts of the Ursuline nuns of Upton. One, noted for her extreme tallness, is the lady who, at midnight, on Monday, by standing on a table in the saloon, was able to thrust her body through the skylight, and kept exclaiming, in a voice heard by those in the rigging above the roar of the storm, 'My God! My God! make haste, make haste.' There will be a solemn requiem mass *(coram archiepiscopo)* in the Franciscan Church, Stratford, this morning at 11 o'clock. Cardinal Manning will deliver a funeral oration over the deceased, after which they will be interred in St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery, Leytonstone.

THE MOSEL EXPLOSION.

THE DYNAMITE CRIME FORESHADOWED—PREVIOUS PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS.

We may observe with reference to the dynamite crime at Bremerhaven, says the London *Times* of Dec. 18, that, atrocious as such a crime appears, it is by no means a new expedient in principle at all events. In 1873 Admiral Pothuau, French Minister of Marine, issued a circular warning insurance agents that an American was trying to sell a small torpedo for destroying over-insured ships with impunity. It looked like a block of coal, of about 6 inches by 3 inches, and could be put into the coal-bunkers without exciting suspicion. Once there it would, when thrown into the furnace, explode after a fixed time, thus enabling the Captain and crew to get away, or it might be exploded as it lay. The story was denounced as "a sensation intended to help Plimsoll," but the *Post*, of Birmingham, received one of these machines, which, it declared, would perform the duties required. Soon after we had extracted a paragraph to this effect from the *Spectator*, we published a letter from Mr. H. F. Hemming, Consul for Venezuela, (*The Times*, June 13, 1873,) in which he confirmed the previous account, and added that Venezuela had been fixed on as the scene of one of the earliest acts in this hellish plot, as he justly characterized the attempt. A gentleman called on Mr. Hemming on the 16th of April, 1873, saying that he had some information to impart which was of great importance to Venezuela, and then made, upon request, a written statement. Mr. Hemming, in communicating to us the substance of this statement, thought it prudent to suppress the names, but it was to the effect that a sailing-vessel had then left or was on the eve of leaving a port in France for one of the principal ports of Venezuela. A native of France, who had for some years previous to the last fifteen or eighteen months resided in Venezuela, was said to have sailed in this vessel, taking with him a supply of these "infernal machines," expressly adapted to the secret destruction of steam-ships. Fortunately, when this information came to the Venezuelan Consul, the West Indian mail steamer was on the point of sailing, and Mr. Hemming lost no time in sending full particulars direct to the authorities at the Venezuelan port in question, and to the Government at Caracas. Subsequently one of the machines themselves was shown to Mr. Hemming. It was 6 inches by 4 inches, and appeared exactly like a piece of coal. He was told that others were made larger, even to the size of a man's head, but always to resemble coal. Nearly a month later Mr. Hemming had another visit from the same person, who said he had recently heard that there were some persons in the Venezuelan port who were interested in some merchant steamers, and who were preparing a gigantic fraud. The plan proposed was to load one of these steamers with goods of no value, to put some of these machines on board and send her to sea very heavily insured, in the hope that she might be lost and that they would gain a very large sum. On this second occasion Mr. Hemming's informant showed him a note received by him from the Secretary of one of the departments of Her Majesty's Government, which proved that our Government had not thought the matter unworthy of their attention. Mr. Hemming had no doubt the plot had very wide ramifications, and therefore thought it his duty to make the intended villiany as widely known as possible. After some other correspondence, we published a letter on June 17 from the gentleman who gave Mr. Hemming his information. This exyachtsman had learned, he wrote, the startling fact that several persons from different parts had obtained some of the machines, and he had informed each Consul and legation interested. All he had done had been communicated to the Police and the authorities, and his name and address were well known to all concerned. He added that there was no "mystery." "For many years," he continued, "we have heard of ships abandoned at sea; always the same story—'a trenail had been left out or got loose;' the insurance was paid; that was a mystery. But I can show you the most minute particulars of another small invention, called a 'rat,' well known among a certain class. This is placed on board, and in a certain number of days there is a hole in the ship. * * * Another machine, (strange to say, more simple,) is used for ships constructed of iron. I could name many more. * * * I know I have done wrong, for I have dared to attack a powerful gang, and entered on a game which I now find to be 'heads they win, tails I lose.'" This gentleman appeared to regret the publicity given to the information, for he thought that would render the investigation by detectives more difficult. Perhaps when insurance agents were put on their guard, and merchant vessels were liable to be suspected, it became safer to attempt to deceive ship-owners and to make passenger vessels crowded with helpless emigrants the medium of fraud. But it would be quite premature to conclude that anything of this kind has occurred on board the Mosel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An incendiary fire at Haverhill, Mass., on Saturday night, consumed a barn with fifty tons of hay; also two smaller buildings, and partially destroyed J. F. Abbot's ice-house. Loss, $7,000, with but slight insurance. Three boys have been arrested for setting the fire.

A fire yesterday morning threatened the destruction of the entire business part of the village of Waterville, N. Y., but was fortunately prevented. The Gibbs Block and one dwelling were destroyed, and the Tower Block damaged. The total loss will not exceed $10,000.

A fire broke out in Verder's bakery, in Rutland, Vt., yesterday morning, and was extinguished, with a loss of about $10,000, principally by water.

The Alden fruit house, in Pana, Ill., owned by C. C. Vandeweter & Sons, was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $4,500.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The trial of George D. Lord will commence at Buffalo to-day before Judge Daniels.

Frank Wing, of Lowell, who attempted suicide by shooting himself a week since, died yesterday afternoon from his injuries.

The ice in the river at Hudson moved out yesterday without damage, and there is nothing now to interfere with navigation.

Gov. Gaston yesterday stated positively that he would not pardon Spence Pettis, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Council.

Charles Yager, residing at Germantown in this State broke his neck on Friday by falling from a tree he was trimming. He leaves a family.

Bishop Haven preached to an immense audience at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, yesterday. Subject—"The two Greek Books on the Future Life."

Work has been suspended at the Hollenback Works No. 3, and at the Diamond Shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, for the purpose of repairs. They will not be idle over ten days. There will be no suspension at any of the other works except for repairs.

Jonathan B. Condit, Professor Emeritus of the Auburn Theological Seminary, died Saturday night a 6 o'clock. He had been honorably and eminently connected with the seminary for about twenty years, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him. His age was sixty-eight.

The body of a man named Daniel Sullivan, a laborer, was found Saturday evening in the feeder of the canal, about six miles above Trenton, with bruises about the face, which lead the jury to believe that he had been murdered. He is about forty years of age, and has no friends in these parts.

The ice in the river in front of Albany has moved off silently and without doing any damage. As the water rises there must be an opening below affording a free passage. The weather is so very mild that boatmen are making arrangements to make up tonnage to send off as they learn they can get through.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

The fourth annual ball in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum, one of the most deserving charities in this City, will take place at the Academy of Music on Jan. 13. On the list of managers, headed by the President of the United States and Mrs. Grant, are the names of some of the most prominent of the ladies and gentlemen of this City, noted for taking the lead in worthy enterprises of a charitable nature. The Committee of Arrangements have always hitherto succeeded in making this ball the grand success which it deserves to be, and there is every reason to believe that the forthcoming event will eclipse in brilliancy any of its predecessors. Already a large number of boxes have been sold.

"Victory has crowned the efforts of the famous clothier of Canal street and Broadway. Large-profit clothing stores struggle for existence with small sales, but Baldwin will not join the combination to keep prices up."—*Exchange.*

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.—*Advertisement.*

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the best remedy known for Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

LENT—LIVINGSTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Vernon, by Rev. D. B. RAY, FRANK E. LENT, of Brooklyn, to VOLA, eldest daughter of Ancram Livingston.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On Dec. 31, at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., Capt. BENJAMIN BARNARD, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Jan. 3, at 2 P. M., at St. Luke's Church, adjoining the Home.

BACOT.—Suddenly, at Cardenas, Cuba, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875, MARY VIRGINIA, wife of Oscar L. Bacot, and daughter of Levi Apgar, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th st., on Monday Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLUXOME.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, SARAH, widow of Joseph Bluxome, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 300 West 45th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 11 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

BURCHARD.—Jan. 1, FRISBIE, only son of H. Frisbie and Ann Burchard, aged 11 years.

Funeral from their residence, 101st st. and Boulevard, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARR.—Saturday evening, Jan. 1, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of David Carr, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 114 West 48th st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAPIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, GRACE EDITH, daughter of George C. and Jennie M. Chapin, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLINS.—On Jan. 1, of pleuro-pneumonia, ANNIE M. HOLDEN, wife of John R. Collins.

Friends and relatives invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday next, 4th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Friends can take the 10:25 A. M. train on Harlem Railroad.

COLVILL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the Delaware Water Gap, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, JOHN COLVILL, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock.

COREY.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, ADELIA COREY, relict of the late Edwin F. Corey, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Brainerd, No. 173 East 4th st., Monday at 10 A. M.

DILLEBER.—JOHN R. DILLEBER, at the Westminster Hotel, Jan. 1, 1876, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

HALSTEAD.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, SARAH C. HALSTEAD, daughter of the late John Halstead, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jacob Dunn, Esq., 94th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

HARRISON.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 1, 1876, HELEN S., wife of Thomas B. Harrison, aged 61 years and 6 months.

Funeral from First Congregational Church, Clinton st., Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M.

HODGES.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW B. HODGES, aged 63 years and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D. No flowers.

KORTZ.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1875, JOHN KORTZ, stepson of W. B. Bishop.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 10 West 57th st., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LAMBERT.—On Friday, Dec. 31, SARAH, wife of William G. Lambert.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 West 20th st., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875, ALFRED LOCKWOOD, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Huguenot, New-Rochelle, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1876, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Train will leave New-Haven Depot, 42d st., at 12 M.

LODER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2, JANE ELIZA, wife of Moses J. Loder, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Port Chester, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05, 10:10, and 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Chester depot.

MAIRS.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, JAMES MAIRS, M. D., in his 81st year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 45 West 24th st.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, of diphtheria, on Thursday evening, FREDERICK HALSEY, twin and only son of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell, aged 5 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, William N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford st.

PAILLET.—On Sunday, 2d inst., in her 80th year, HENRIETTE J. E. FORT, relict of the late Henri Paillet.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., near 3d av., on Tuesday morning, 4th, at 9:30 o'clock.

PORTER.—On Friday, Dec. 31, JULIUS C. PORTER, formerly for many years a resident of China.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Samuel A. Porter, No. 226 East 124th st., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

REISIG.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 1, Dr. ADOLPH REISIG, in 77th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—At Blauveltville, N. Y., Sabbath, Jan. 2, 1876, SARAH E. THOMAS, daughter of Rev. Thomas J. Evans.

Funeral services from the Presbyterian Church, as above, 1 o'clock Tuesday, 4th inst. Train Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Chambers st., 9:45 A. M.; return train, 3 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On the 1st inst., at his residence in New-Haven, N. F. THOMPSON, aged 72 years, late President of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven.

TITUS.—On Seventh day, First month, 1st, of disease of the heart, ELIZA, wife of John Titus, aged 61 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 73 Avenue D, on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 7:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

TRIGG.—On Friday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MARY POWELL TRIGG, in the 96th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 3d inst., at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Geo. P. Trigg, No. 260 West 23d st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN KLEEK.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at his late residence, No. 220 East 17th st., Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITTEMORE.—On Friday, Dec. 31, JOHN WHITTEMORE, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Clinton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 12 M. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall st. at 10:45 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE KING OF ITALY

has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED. PRICE 40 CENTS.

ITALY AND HER CHURCH,

BY

RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

Reprinted from the

CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW

With an Introductory by

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.,

Editor in Chief of the CHURCH JOURNAL.

AUGUST BRENTANO,

Publisher,

No. 39 Union square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the First Assembly District Republican Association will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at district head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
J. DALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 12 University place.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Sec. GILBERT J. HUNTER, Pres.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., cor. of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.
KNOX MCAFEE, President.
A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With Friday, Dec. 31, the year 1875 was brought to a close, and seldom if ever in the history of real estate in New-York has the business of a year presented more discouraging results, or have lower prices been recorded in the market. For the past six months hardly any sales have been effected except under foreclosure orders, and in nearly every instance has the property been sacrificed, the price realized hardly covering the first mortgage on the same. It has been impossible to sell any real estate at public auction for the reason that capitalists have hesitated to come forward and bid, and the same apathy prevails both as to improved and to unimproved property. The reasons for this state of affairs are many and various, and may be summed up briefly—a general want of confidence; the financial crisis which the entire country is passing through; the gigantic frauds which have been perpetrated upon the City Treasury by those sworn to protect it; the high rate of taxation imposed upon all classes of City property; the large amount of money already expended in public improvements not yet needed, and the heavy assessments levied for others projected; a loose management of City affairs, involving profuse expenditure; and, in fine, the want of intellectuality and personal sacrifice in the Municipal Government. Should this be changed and a desire shown on the part of those in power to govern the City in the interest of the whole populace, instead of a few individuals, one of the first results will be an improvement in the real estate market, and capitalists will immediately come forward to make investments which cannot fail, at present figures, to return a handsome profit in the future. New-York is not dead yet, and soon, even within the present year, we think we can safely predict a change for the better. The dullness of the market during the year has not only affected New-York property, but real estate in Brooklyn has shared the same fate, and it has been almost impossible to dispose of it at any price. The suburban sales during the Summer were also few and far between, and but little realty was sold. In fact, the entire market has seemed paralyzed, and while money has been plenty, those having it seem still waiting for a further decline in values. The bottom has been about reached, though, we think, and they may wait too long.

The sales made during the year, as has been stated, have been mainly of a legal character, and generally call for no special notice. The following, however, carried through by order of executors, should not be passed without mention. Sale May 4, by A. H. Muller & Son, of thirty-three lots belonging to the Furniss estate, situate respectively on Riverside and Twelfth avenues, West Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Second streets; sold for $119,800 in the total. Sale May 25, by James M. Miller, of twenty-two houses and lots on East Sixty-first street, Third and Lexington avenues, respectively, with twenty-nine lots on East Sixty-second, Seventy-sixth, and Eighty-first streets, West One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, owned by the estate of Henry Ledyer, deceased; sold for $514,050 in the aggregate. And sale by Messrs. Muller & Son, Oct. 25, of forty-eight lots belonging to the Ferris estate, located on Eighth and Ninth avenues, West Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-seventh streets; sold for $400,900. These are the only large sales of the year.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the year 1875 amounts to $19,537,679, divided among the twelve months as follows: January, $1,135,595; February, $1,668,252; March, $2,183,563; April, $2,659,290; May, $3,270,659; June, $1,772,084; July, $712,206; August, $899,442; September, $673,371; October, $1,840,629; November, $1,751,257; December, $971,401.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange noticed to occur are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 3.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 75 by 42 by 10 by 21 by 65, on East Ninth street, south side, 181.5 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 215 feet west of Avenue A; lease dated May 1, 1859; term, twenty-one years. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 17.6 by 88.5, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 65 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of First avenue; also, three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 263 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 49.11 by 100, on Third avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 9 Monroe street, north side, between Catharine and Market streets. Also similar sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, and lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, west side, between Rivington and Delancey streets. Also similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of plot, 150 by 200, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south-west corner of Home avenue, extending through to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot A. No. 32, on map of Walton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; and Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 133.4 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Merchant, Esq., Referee, of plot 100 by 200 on Sheridan street, north side, 203 feet west of Newall avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; also plot 203 by 200 by 225 by 200 on Sheridan street, north-west corner of Newall avenue; also executor's sale of one three-story frame house, with lot 15 by 50, No. 142 Myrtle avenue, south side, 30 feet west of Gold street, Brooklyn.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, L. O. Corbet, Esq., Referee, of plot 100 by 98.9, on West Thirty-sixth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By F. H. Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Clinton street, north side, 200 feet east of Stanton street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 20 by 46, on East Seventeenth street, south side, 60 feet west of First avenue.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of leasehold, lot 20 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, Astor lease, dated May 1, 1872, term twenty years. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of plot 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots No. 479 to 486, part 3, Dyckman estate. Also, four lots adjoining above, known as Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 125, on Sixth avenue, west side, 74.1 feet south of Twenty-fourth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one-half interest in the building, with lot 75 by 25, Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, north-east corner of Hester street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11 on West One Hundred and Second street, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot 58.3 by 104.1 by 75 by 100.5, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Boulevard.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.6 by about 79, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Hough, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, a similar sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of plot 175.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, on Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, known as lot No. 274 on map of West Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Friday, Jan. 7.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 28.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 28.4, No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the "New-York Steam Power Company." Also, similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 96, on East Ninth street, south side, 158 feet west of Avenue C. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 25 by 35 by 25.1 by 37.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Williams, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 22 by 100.5, on west Forty-sixth street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of plot, 30.8 by 100, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-fourth street. Also two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By W. O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lots Nos. 144, 146, 148, and 150 Thompson street, extending through to Laurens street, Nos. 149, 151, 153, and 155, commencing 181.3 feet south of Houston street, each lot 23.4 by 197.6.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet west of Third avenue. Also, one building, with plot 34 by 102.2, on Eighty-sixth street, adjoining above. Also, Trustee's sale of right, title, and interest of John A. Harvey in house, with lot 22.7 by 106, No. 300 Third street, south side, between Avenues C and D.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac Signor, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 20 by 80, on Third avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-third street.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of plot 54.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-first street.

By James L. Wells, at Larner's Hotel, West Farms, at 3 o'clock, auction sale of two lots, each 21.7 by 150, on Locust avenue, north side, 43.3 feet west of Catherine street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward. Also, one lot, 34.5 by 173, on Catherine street, 150 feet north of Locust avenue. Also, two lots, 25 by 130, on Locust avenue, 140.4 feet west of Chestnut street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE UP TWO ESTATES,

Five lots, 94 feet on north side

55TH ST.,

100 feet west of Park av., adjoining new brown-stone houses, three 18 and two 20 feet lots, on very easy terms. Apply to office estate of William H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH immediate possession:

No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 18 East 30th st.
No. 38 East 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
Nos. 14 and 16 East 37th st.
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.
No. 20 West 39th st.
No. 18 East 40th st., (30 feet front.)
No. 4 East 42d st.
No. 109 West 44th st.
No. 34 West 46th st.
No. 19 East 48th st.
Nos. 1 and 3 East 53d st.
No. 24 East 55th st.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 238 Madison av.
No. 254 Madison av.
No. 245 Fifth av.

For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

PARTIES WISHING TO EXCHANGE PROPERTIES will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address. E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan on approved New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and near-by real estate. Principals apply with papers.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP 25-foot dwelling, admirably located on 22d st. Only $21,000. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS.

BROOKLYN CITY 7S, DUE IN 1904.
BUFFALO CITY 7S, DUE IN 1890.
ROCHESTER CITY 7S, DUE IN 1903.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7S, DUE IN 1895.
CINCINNATI 7.30S, DUE IN 1903.
ALSO, TOWN BONDS.
EASTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1883.
WESTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1885.
WEST FARMS 7S, DUE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Eastern Division, eight per cent. Extended Bonds: Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the terms of the extension, that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company will take up said bonds, at par and accrued interest, on their presentation at the office of said company, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or after the 3d day of January next; and that interest on said bonds will cease on May 1, 1876.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED
10 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.—The agreements prepared appointing Henry Day, William Walter Phelps, Samuel W. Bates, and John W. Sterling as Trustees, for the purpose of securing the foreclosure of the first mortgage of said company, and the reorganization of the same, are now ready for execution at the office of Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, Room 60, fourth floor.

All bondholders desiring to participate in this reorganization are requested to call and affix their signatures to said agreements. HENRY DAY, On behalf of said Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN.
HENRY B. HYDE.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
LOUIS FITZGERALD.
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JAMES M. MORRISON.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.
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HENRY A. HURLBUT.
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GEORGE H. STUART.
DANIEL DODD.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
WILLIAM SLOANE.
ALANSON TRASK.
ELBERT B. MONROE.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,505,328 96
Overdrafts	4,239 54
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	109,150 48
Due from other national banks	32,125 50
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	62,517 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	21,573 04
Premiums paid	8,291 16
Checks and other cash items	11,618 22
Exchanges for Clearing-house	55,509 80
Bills of other national banks	12,134 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	5,928 55
Specie, (including gold Treasury notes)	6,657 63
Legal-tender notes	269,867 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	5,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation.)	9,786 00
Total	$2,340,927 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	41,199 99
National bank notes outstanding	192,215 00
Dividends unpaid	3,402 50
Individual deposits subject to check	1,017,925 69
Demand certificates of deposit	1,515 63
Certified checks	12,041 64
Cashier's checks outstanding	700 00
Due to other national banks	8,310 25
Due to State banks and bankers	163,616 72
Total	$2,340,927 42

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1875. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County, No. 24.

Correct—Attest:
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT. M. FIELD,
JOHN DEWSNAP,
Directors.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
DEC. 9, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst.
CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENTS
FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Road completed and in operation. Total mortgage, $500,000, *being only $10,000 per mile.*

SAFE,
SECURE
INVESTMENT.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
JERSEY CITY,
(Coupon or registered.)
PAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.
For sale by
C. ZABRISKIE,
No. 125 Washington st.,
Jersey City.
(Fleming's Building.)

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from the 27th inst. until the 3d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Seven per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent. will be paid by this company, Jan. 20, 1876. Transfer-books close Jan. 3, and open Jan. 21, 1876. FRED'K H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE coupons of the consolidated bonds bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given by
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, in pursuance of an order of court, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City, the following-named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.: Coupons due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1875, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company; coupons due Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1875, on income bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company; coupons due April 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company; coupons due May 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on preferred first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on common first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due Aug. 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1876, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:
Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
New-York Institute for the Blind.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Holliday Coal Company.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Eden.
Rochester City.

EDWARD KING, President.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV., JAN. 1, 1876.

First—On sums of $1,000 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

Second—On sums exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on $1,000, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the second $1,000.

Third—This bank confines itself to strictly savings bank business, and does not receive any new deposits from any one person in excess of $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons;
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons;
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons,
All due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1875.

THE JANUARY INTEREST OF THE FIRST mortgage coupon bonds and the second mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 3d proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer books of the second mortgage bonds will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopen on the 3d January proximo.
H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST PROX. ON the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, and the second mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, will be paid, on presentation, on and after Jan. 3, 1876, at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.
OLIVER GARRISON,
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,
JOHN H. BEACH,
Receivers.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Centum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3, 1876. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from tax, payable on and after 3d of January, 1876. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1876.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-book will be closed from 28th inst. to 3d proximo. THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Holders of coupons of bonds of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., due 1st January will present same to us for payment. KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 12 Wall st.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COUPONS, due 1st JANUARY, 1876 will be paid on and after 2d proximo by
E. T. WILSON & CO., No. 2 Exchange court.

DIVIDENDS.

Hanover Fire Ins Co.
47th DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

I. REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Monday, Jan. 17, next. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage; St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage; Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage; Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage; Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage; Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Consolidated Mortgage.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 3, 1876.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th January and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January. W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.

Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, FROM the bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 3 on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed.
W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COUPONS, due 1st JANUARY, 1876, will be paid on and after 2d proximo by
DEC. 31, 1875. GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary in the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1876, in the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex st., Essex Market Building, at 7:30 o'clock.
RUSSELL RAYMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE directors, class expiring in 1876, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office, of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED 1852.
45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000 Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds 7s	75,000 Value,	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s	1,087,800 Value,	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N. Y., bds., 7s	100,000 Value,	109,500 00
Yonkers, N. Y., bds., 7s	50,000 Value,	52,500 00
Kingston, N. Y., bds., 7s	88,000 Value,	90,200 00
N. Y. state t'w'n bs., 7s	116,000 Value,	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,085,700		2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above		212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)		200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)		11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks		578,600 85
Accrued interest		64,283 60
		$6,925,053 45

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
ALLAN HAY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. W. PAYNE,
SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
CHARLES FOX,
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
ELISHA BROOKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,
Bond st. and Bowery.
THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.

All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.
E. J. BROWN, President,
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1876.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months, ending Jan. 1, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $3,473,293 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO Jan. 1, 1871, under the firm name of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name of the firm under which said business is to be conducted is LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., and the nature of the business will be that of general banking and commission.

JOHN C. LATHAM, JR., of New-York City; H. E. ALEXANDER, of Staten Island, N. Y.; R. F. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. P. SALTER, of New-York City, are the general partners, and C. G. MILLER, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., is the special partner; and the said C. G. MILLER has contributed and paid in cash one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to the capital stock of said partnership.

The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1876, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1881.
JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH,
R. P. SALTER, } General Partners.
C. G. MILLER, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of CURRAN, FAY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HUGH M. CURRAN and EDMUND B. FAY (of the late firm) will settle the business affairs of the copartnership at the late place of business of
CURRAN, FAY & CO.,
Dec. 31, 1875. No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

The undersigned have formed a limited copartnership under the name and style of FAY, HAZEN & CO. This business succeeds that of CURRAN, FAY & CO., now dissolved. The business is to be the buying, selling, and dealing in silks and fancy dry goods.

EDMUND B. FAY,
HORACE C. HAZEN,
ALBERT G. ELLIS,
GUSTAVUS D. JULIEN,
JOHN HAMILTON, JR.,
WILLIAM H. WILSON,
JOHN Q. LAY,
SOLOMON H. MURLIN,
DANIEL C. CURRAN.

HUGH M. CURRAN, special partner, who contributes $50,000 cash to the capital.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL AGENCY CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by CHARLES H. RAYMOND, upon whom the General Agency devolves.
JOHN ALBRO LITTLE.
CHARLES H. RAYMOND.

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

The undersigned, having been appointed General Agent of the above company in place of JOHN ALBRO LITTLE, resigned, will receive applications for appointment as agents and for insurance in this City, and in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, in the State of New-York.
CHARLES H. RAYMOND, General Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the general partners.
JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND, } General Partners.
H. S. FEARING, G. R. FEARING, } Special Partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
DAVID RICHMOND.

BANKING OFFICE, No. 34 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE FIRM OF GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. D. ARTHUR,
W. H. ARTHUR,
E. G. ARTHUR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MUNSON & KETCHUM, to succeed to the business of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.
J. H. MUNSON,
EDMUND KETCHUM.

THE FIRM OF SCRANTON & SCOVILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GERARD B. SCRANTON retiring from active business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GERARD B. SCRANTON,
THOS. L. SCOVILL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

No. 28 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876.

I will continue the Banking and Stock Brokerage business, at the office of the late firm of SCRANTON & SCOVILL. THOS. L. SCOVILL, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Thos. W. Kennedy will sign as Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation. WALTER WESTON alone is authorised to sign in liquidation.
JAMES W. CALDWELL,
WALTER WESTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876. JOHN W. ROCKWELL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of CALDWELL, WESTON & CO.
JAMES CALDWELL,
WALTER WESTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876. JAMES R. WATTS.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.

Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name or firm of TISDALE & REBOUL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBT. B. TISDALE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876. HOMER W. REBOUL.

R. B. TISDALE will continue the business at No. 3 Front st.

MR. OSCAR G. DITMARS, MR. CHARLES G. CHAPMAN, Mr. GEO. W. GANO, and Mr. JAMES DICKEY retire from our firm from this date. Mr. HARRIS PARDEE OSTERHOUT is this day admitted as a general partner in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1876. L. M. BATES & CO.

OFFICE OF JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOHN WARREN RETIRES THIS day from the firm of JOHN WARREN & SON. The business will hereafter be continued by and under the name of J. KEARNY WARREN.

THE FIRM OF W. W. DE FOREST & CO. has been dissolved, and each of the partners is authorised to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. BIGELOW in our firm ceases from this date. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore.
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

MESSRS. CHARLES E. MORRIS, GEORGE W. DIX, and CHARLES DAVIS this day retire from our firm by mutual consent.
DIX & MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. WILLIAM J. WESTCOT AND MR. DAVID AIR become partners in our firm from this date. JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

MR. CHARLES H. SOUTTER IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1876. JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

FREDERICK WOODRUFF BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
WOODRUFF, SPENCER & STOUT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

GEO. R. REED BECOMES A MEMBER OF our firm from this date. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm. W. & J. SLOANE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER, COAL, AND WHARF BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The old established business of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., with stock on hand; a good chance to step into a paying business; wharf scales, store-houses, &c., will be rented or sold. Inquire at wharf, or of E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED IN PRODUCE COMMISSION business, with $10,000 to $20,000 capital, to take place of retiring partner. Established seven years, and pays $8,000 to $10,000 per year. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 183 Times Office.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUFACTURING firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount in capital; very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 13.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, United States Navy, from New-York to Queenstown, and go south of the Banks all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER...Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

By the issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..........Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN..Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,**
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR ASPINWALL.

S. S. ACAPULCO......SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING......Jan. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 3, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 8.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall;)
ANDES..........About Jan. 12.
ALPS..........Jan. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 6
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Jan. 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 1
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA..........WED., Jan. 19
ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sangiier..........Saturday, Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

AUSTRALIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at —

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

BINDOO..........Jan. 8 | COLOMBO..........Feb. 5
NAVARINO..........Jan. 22 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 19

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

Most reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, hotels, boarding-houses, laundries, &c., can find the most carefully selected servants, such as governesses, companions, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, girls for general house-work, &c., now waiting for situations, at very reduced wages. All these servants have the very best of references, which have been particularly examined by the well-known proprietor of this institute. Take particular notice of address.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau can be engaged reliable servants, male and female. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country, and can furnish good references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; very highly recommended; excellent chamber-maid, also waitress, or general up-stairs work; assist in the washing; neat and obliging; honest, &c.; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A NEAT, QUICK-footed Swede girl of twenty, to do chamber-work and waiting; has three years' reference and knows how to work well; is a good washer and ironer; a good girl for City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to do house-work for a private family where the washing is sent out; is a good cook and baker; best of reference; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman whom we know; City or country; is a thorough waitress and an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By tidy colored girls, with best of reference; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a young woman as chamber-maid, seamstress, or nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at 588 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands her business; has two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR PLAIN Sewer.—By a tidy, steady, and very willing young girl; has the best of reference from her former place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent chamber-maid; would assist with other work; best City references. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference, as first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but would like a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet reliable girl who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in a superior style; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING and Ironing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman, highly recommended; good family cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker; good washer and ironer; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A1 family cook, makes good soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish the very best references; no objection to the country. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable young woman; good cook; meats, game, fowl, fish, &c.; soups, pastry, desserts; good baker; good laundress; very best four years' testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A good plain cook in a small private family; is a first-rate laundress; would do the coarse washing of a small family; good City reference given. Address C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, game, and vegetables, and all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A1 FAMily cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer. Call or address No. 298 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor front, for two days.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMpetent, industrious girl, with excellent testimonials from her late employer; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; is willing to do some washing if necessary; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A widow and daughter; widow to cook, wash, and iron; daughter do the second work; good references; City or country. Call at No. 244 Division st.

COOK.—BY A REAL, COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; who is a good baker, and has eighteen months' references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 31st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged German woman as housekeeper or general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; for moderate wages. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; would like a place in a private family; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; can furnish good reference. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., where references are thoroughly investigated.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who understands her duties thoroughly as general house-worker; good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful; country or City; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A NEAT, OBLIGING Scotch girl, with good references, as general servant; a good cook and laundress, and a neat, obliging servant, who stays in her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL, not afraid of work; in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A TIDY, WILLING, INDUStrious girl; smart and active; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do general house-work, or where there would be another girl; never lived out before. Call at No. 317 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; is also a thorough chambermaid, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended, as first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting; gets up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in elegant style; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands the business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 West 30th st., first floor front.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, aged sixteen years, to tend children or do light work; is a good sewer; references. Address L. F., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; very highest City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands the care of an infant from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle. Can be seen at present employer, No. 459 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse for children and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 78 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 60 West 19th st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do light house-work. Call for two days at No. 20 Rector street.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress; understands dress-making and family sewing; will assist in the care of children, or will go by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as seamstress; has worked at dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would assist with chamber-work; reference. Address E., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress with own sewing-machine, having undoubted City reference; willing to work home or out. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN AS waitress; is willing to assist with the chamber work; has no objections to a private boarding-house; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads; is equal to a man at waiting; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, will assist with chamber-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 240 West 30th st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGH; ENGLISH; HIGHEST City references. Address, for one week, G. L., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing, dresses and children's neatly done; shirts finely polished; French fluting, puffing, &c. in superior style; family's by the dozen or month; most respectable City references for honesty and ability. By Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., second floor, in rear, near 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLIcits families' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of clothing; is disengaged the first two days in the week; City reference. Call or address M. K., No. 240 East 41st st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and care of silver; good City references. Address W. H., No. 301 East 11th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good groom, also a careful driver; has been the past three and a half years with his last employer in this City, who will give him the best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself generally useful; will be highly recommended by the gentleman he has just left. Address H. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; best City reference; six years in last employ; unemployed on account of the family going to travel. Call or address W. B., care of Brewster & Co., 5th av. and 21st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his duties; has twelve months' reference for sobriety and capability; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address G. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious; twelve years' reference. Apply or address P. D., stable No. 124 West 46th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER —House-work, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years, with no incumbrance and well recommended; man can do gardening and farm-work, milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, do up-stairs work, &c. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 280, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing, sober, and obliging; five year's City reference from last place. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS coachman and groom; highly recommended from England; seven years with one family in this City. Apply or address No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his employer. Call or address No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, English, married, no incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address Faithful, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a good groom; has five years' good reference from last place. Address for two days, Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; good City reference from last employer. Address J. S., private stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing and obliging; four years' City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address M. C., private stable, No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, (COLored;) has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at the coal office, No. 110 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND GENERAL Man.—Understands garden and a good horseman; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, steady man; can produce unexceptionable references. Apply or address X. Y. Z., private stable No. 144 West 18th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him over ten years. Apply or address, No. 3 Cliff st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COURIER.—ABROAD, OR SOME POSITION IN this country connected with the Centennial, by a native of Luxembourg; single, thirty years old, who speaks six languages; has the best of reference. Address Michel Erzen, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address E. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NORWEGIAN, AS groom, and will make himself useful at a gentleman's place; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN OR LIGHT PORTER.—BY A young man, age 18, as useful man or light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of work; has the best of references. Call or address Joseph B., No. 344 East 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A STEADY, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER—PARLOR-MAID CHAMBER-maid.—By a man and his wife, situations to go together; the man as waiter, and the wife as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; can furnish references, and can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sander's office, No. 49 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCH man, who speaks English and thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; references satisfactory. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eleven year's best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIvate family; is a first-class butler; has excellent reference. Address William Henry, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR LADIES' FINE SHOES, who is well acquainted with the trade. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 324 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A GERman infant's nurse, a chamber-maid and waitress; also a cook; also a laundress; must be Protestants. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; English, Scotch, or Nova Scotian preferred. By mailing their addresses to Box No. 21 Jersey City Post Office, they will be called upon and references investigated.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID with good City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, naming City references.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,269, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A COOK OR WAITRESS; WAGES $14 and $12. Call before 12 M. at 25 West 17th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,966.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner of J. T. & R. H. Plass, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Reuben H. Plass, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3w-M*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE FAXON and HALL W. TEBBETTS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 5,277.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1875.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George Faxon and Hall W. Tebbetts, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.
FREDERICK S. WAIT, Assignee.
d27-1aw3wM* No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., the 24th day of December, A. D. 1875: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of AARON BOUGHER, of Bound Brook, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d27-1aw3wM K. T. B. SPADER, Assignee.

DIKE, OSCAR D.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORder of Hon. A. Edward Suffern, County Judge of Rockland County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR D. DIKE, of Nanuet, Rockland County, State of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscribers, at the office of Abbott & Wilds, No. 39 Park row, (*Times* building,) in the City of New-York, on or before April 1, 1876.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.
JAMES P. DIKE, } Assignees in
JOHN J. PETIT, } Trust for Creditors.
d27-1aw4wM

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEgrees fire test, for family use.
YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST. HAVING CHANGED hands and been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open for the reception of boarders; house first class; private tables if desired; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A large, sunny second-story front room, with or without board; also, single room, containing grate; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av., near 22d st.

A FAMILY GOING SOUTH FOR THE WINter take pleasure in recommending their boarding to parties seeking the comforts and quiet of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent handsomely-furnished third floor front parlor and bedroom, with strictly first-class board; additional room if required; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PLEASANT THIRD floor, with board, just vacated; three bedrooms and parlor, bath, &c.; ample closets; also, large back parlor, with closed bed and private bath. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and fourth floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 214 WEST 43D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, large closet and bath-room connecting, also hall bedroom; with board; location first-class; family small; only a step from Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—Several large, handsomely furnished rooms; also single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front rooms, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table first-class; reduced prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished; with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have an entire second floor to offer, with strictly first-class table. Reference.

HANDSOMLY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board, may be found at No. 34 West 38th st.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WEST-MINSTER HOTEL—Nicely-furnished hall bedroom for a single gentleman; breakfast if desired.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable rates.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 35 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Large, newly-furnished front room, also hall room to let, with or without board.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ONE or two rooms for gentlemen; but few boarders taken; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, southern exposure, with board. Also, hall rooms.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE elegant suite; fine basement, with or without board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO REDUCE EXpenses, will let double and single newly-furnished rooms, or will board two persons willing to pay moderately for very best table. No. 356 Lexington av., near 40th st. Call Sunday or all the week.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES A MORNing engagement for music, singing French, German, English, and Italian, and thorough education. Address Delta, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY AS RESIDENT GOVerness; must teach French and music; good salary. Also, a lady to teach English, French, Italian, and music. Apply at TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICU-LATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, }
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, JR., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS. }
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, }
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

THE EXTRAORDINARY CAST including Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham. *_* Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

The performance begins 7:45. Terminates 11:15.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties from the Fifth Avenue Theatre must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIRST APPEARANCE,
in two seasons, of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1876,
will be presented
ANOTHER BLENDING OF COMEDY AND ROMANCE,
Robertson's exquisite companion-picture to "Caste," entitled
HOME,
with new and beautiful scenery and appointments, prepared specially for the occasion, and the following distribution of characters:

COL. JOHN WHITE, (his original character,)
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MR. DORRISON, (his original character,)
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
CAPT. MONTRAFFE..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
BERTIE THOMPSON..........Mr. W. SEYMOUR
(By the courtesy of Messrs. Shook and Palmer.)
MRS. PINCHBECK..........Miss ADA DYAS
LUCY DORRISON..........Miss GERALDINE MAYE
DORA THORNHAUGH..........Miss KATE BARTLETT

The performance will conclude with the farce entitled
A QUIET FAMILY.

Characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett, J. W. Shannon, E. M. Holland, C. E. Edwin, Misses Effie Germon, Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, and Miss Ethel Thornton.

The representations of HOME must be necessarily limited, in consequence of the early production of
A NEW PLAY
now in active preparation.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, Jan. 3, and EVERY EVENING this week, and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, in Byron's comedy of
OUR BOYS,
With NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and a VERY STRONG CAST.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7—Benefit of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also, for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Doors open 7:15; curtain rises at 7:45.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, remarkable representation of the great historical tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

by a cast of unparalleled strength, including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*_*A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

New-York Infant Asylum.

FOURTH ANNUAL
GRAND BALL,
Academy of Music,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1876.
BOXES OF MRS. L. M. BATES, NO. 10 WEST 39TH ST.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
EIGHTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

MONDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
VON BULOW
Will play Beethoven's Sonata, (dedicated to Kreutzer,) and Schubert's Introduction et Rondo Brilliant with Dr. DAMROSCH.
Soli—Scarlatti, Cat's Fugue; Bach, Sarabande et Passe Pied; Gluck, Gavotte; Mozart, Minuet et Gigue; Chopin, Nocturne, Ballade, and three waltzes.
Miss CRONYN will appear at this concert.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
VON BULOW will play selections from
CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, LISZT,
MENDELSSOHN, and CHOPIN.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY will sing.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY, AT 2—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Seats for sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

CHICKERING HALL.

THE SECOND EVENING
of
ENGLISH GLEES
will be given on
THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Vocalists—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S RECEPTION.

CHANGES IN THE HIPPODROME—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEATING THE AUDIENCE—THE COMMITTEES.

Active preparations for the reception of Messrs. Moody and Sankey will be begun to-day at the Hippodrome, lately Gilmore's Garden. The building will be divided by partitions into three apartments. Each partition will extend from floor to ceiling, thus effectually preventing any noise which may prevail in one room from disturbing the occupants of either of the other two chambers. The arrangements for seating the audience are to remain as they have been, but the space lately allotted to gravel walks and shrubbery, will all be utilized for the same purpose. The hall at the southern end of the building will be fitted up to accommodate between seven and eight thousand people, while the hall at the north end will be arranged to seat about four thousand. The intervening space—about forty feet—between the two halls will be devoted to offices and retiring rooms. The long, narrow chambers underneath the tiers of seats on the Madison and Fourth avenue sides of the building, formerly devoted to the menagerie, by Barnum, and latterly occupied by the bar, lunch counters, and shooting galleries of Gilmore's Garden, will be divided into apartments which will be used for purposes of religious conversation. The offices at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, will be used for business meetings by the several committees. The time for the arrival of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is not definitely known, but the meetings will positively begin about the 1st of February. Should Mr. Moody's engagement in Philadelphia terminate before that time it is probable preparatory meetings will be held a week earlier. Circulars have been issued to the pastors of the several churches, asking the co-operation of themselves and their congregations in providing a choir of 500 voices, a corps of ushers, and no additions will be made to either force from outside sources, as the clergymen are promptly responding. Copies of the circular were read yesterday in the Church of the Strangers, and nearly all of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch Churches, accompanied with appropriate remarks. Following is a list of the committees having the matter in charge:

General Committee—Hon. William E. Dodge, President; Hon. George H. Andrews, Messrs. Bowles Colgate and Henry A. Oakley, Vice Presidents; Rev. H. D. Ganse, Richard C. Morse, and G. M. Van Derlip, Secretaries; J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer.

Advisory Committee—Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Rev. W. M. Taylor, D.D., Rev. Albert D. Vail, D.D., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Rev. W. T. Sabine, D.D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D.D., Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D.D., Rev. W. J. Tucker, D.D., Rev. R. R. Booth, D.D.

Executive Committee—Nathan Bishop, LL.D., Chairman; Rev. G. H. Matthews, William E. Dodge, Jr., S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., S. B. Schieffelin, Elliott F. Shepard, Morris K. Jesup, R. R. McBurney; also all officers of the General Committee *ex-officio*.

Committee of Arrangements—Samuel Thorn, Chairman; Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Jr., Nathan Bishop, LL.D., R. R. McBurney, D. Stuart Dodge, Spencer W. Coe, and A. G. Agnew.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Chairman of Committee of Instruction; Spencer W. Coe, Chairman of Committee on Choir.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

WAGES OF SHIPWRIGHTS, CAULKERS, AND SPAR-MAKERS TO BE REDUCED TO-DAY—NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IMMEDIATELY.

On Monday of last week a number of firms who employ shipwrights, caulkers, and spar-makers held a meeting, and, after a long discussion, resolved to reduce the wages of these men from $4 to $3 50 per day. The first intimation of this reduction of their wages that the workmen had was the publication of an advertisement on Saturday which mentioned the holding of the meeting, stated the conclusion which those present arrived at, and was signed by twenty-one firms, representing the large portion of the dry-dock interest in and about New-York. The men whom this reduction of wages affect are mostly employed in this City, as those who work on the dry docks in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken have for a long time past been employed for $3 50 per day, consisting of nine hours' work. There are over three thousand people employed in this business in this City. They are all society men, and, according to the rules of their organization, cannot go to work at the reduced rates until the law is rescinded. As the men have had no official notification of the action of their bosses, they will go to their places this morning as usual, and when told of the reduction will refuse to go to work. All day yesterday a large number of the interested working men were on the street in the neighborhood of the dry-docks, which are mostly situated on the East River between Market and Rutgers streets, and in knots of three and four were discussing the situation. They complain very bitterly of this reduction of their wages and say that at the old rate of $4 very few of them earned more than $10 a week. They work by the hour, and a man may be employed at two or three places in one day. Vessels going upon the dry-docks in this City must be finished in the shortest possible time, a larger gang of men is necessary, most of the jobs seldom last more than four or five hours, and they are few and far between, consequently the men consider that the work which they do should be paid for at a higher rate than is paid in the suburbs. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, one of the leaders in the Caulkers' Society said that, as the work was so scarce, the association would probably take no action in the matter until the regular meeting day, which will occur on Wednesday. A special meeting could be called at any moment, but he was opposed to it, and thought that the men, who were of course excited, could be prevailed upon to let matters rest until the regular meeting time. The ship carpenters' association does not meet until a week from next Wednesday, but the members anticipate a special meeting to consider the matter after the caulkers have taken action in the premises. Of the row of dry-docks which line the shore between the streets before named, not more than one-half of them contain vessels, and some of these already finished. Not being much work there will probably be no non-society men employed at the docks to-day, consequently no trouble is anticipated. There was a similar attempt to reduce the wages on this class of work some little time ago, but it was not successful, perhaps because it was not so general, nevertheless the men cherish a hope that if it comes to a strike the employers will concede to them once more.

THE MARINE COURT.

ITS FOUNDATION IN 1797 AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY—BUSINESS DURING 1875.

Below is a sketch of the Marine Court and a résumé of its business for 1875, furnished by Mr. John D. Coughlin, the newly-appointed Clerk:

The Marine Court was created by an act of the Legislature, and is one of the oldest courts in the State, having had its origin in 1797, and its powers were continued in the acts of the Legislature of 1804, 1806, 1807, 1813, and 1817. In 1817 an act was passed creating a lien upon ships and vessels, on process issued out of the Marine Court, for debts, &c., contracted by the master. In 1819 the act was passed by which the court derived its present name. Some of the earlier Judges of the court were John Wells, Samuel Jones, (afterward Chief Justice of the Superior Court,) William Johnson, compiler of *Johnson's Reports*, Samuel Lawrence, William Cutting, (father of the late Francis B. Cutting,) William Pauling, (afterward Mayor of the City,) Henry Wheaton, Elbert Herring, (afterward Master in Chancery,) Judah Howard, Thomas Jefferson Smith, Nelson J. Waterbury, and Edward S. Cowles. By the act of 1813 jurisdiction was fixed at $50. In 1817 it was increased to $100; in 1852 to $250; in 1853 to $500; in 1870 to $1,000; and its jurisdiction further enlarged in 1872, making it a court of record. The act of 1875 still further increased its jurisdiction and enlarged its powers, permitting parties to bring suits involving as much as $2,000.

The Judges were appointed previous to 1846, since which time they have been elected. Up to 1849 there was only one Judge of the court. An act was passed in that year giving the court an additional Judge. In 1853 another act was passed providing for a third Judge. The number of Judges now is six, elected for six years, two retiring every two years. Since 1870 the Clerk of the court has been appointed by the Judges. He was previously appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The act of 1853 gave to the court the power of appointing its own attendants. In 1870 this power was conferred upon the Controller, and later it was again vested in the court, where it now remains.

One of the chief features of the court is the rapidity with which causes can be brought to trial. The time to answer a complaint in this court is six days, which affords ample time to parties having a meritorious defense to respond, but is not so favorable for parties who wish to put in an answer merely for delay. The system of advancing causes is very satisfactory to the Bar, and frequently cases have been, by this method, disposed of within a month from the time of joining issue.

The number of causes put upon the general calendar since Jan. 1, 1875, is 3,842; the number of judgment rolls filed during the same period is 12,002; cases tried in Part First, 346; inquests taken, 267; cases dismissed, 40; cases tried in Part Two, 271; inquests taken, 214; cases dismissed, 52; cases tried in Part Three, 356; inquests taken, 442; and cases dismissed, 43.

The number of cases argued and decided at General Terms held during the year was 285. The number of non-enumerated motions heard at General Terms during 1875 was 97.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. George W. Patten, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, and Gen. R. Quesada, of Mexico, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Senator B. Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire; J. H. Ketcham, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor George H. Thacher, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. DUNCAN—REVIEW OF AFFAIRS IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles C. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner at this port, in his annual report just submitted to the United States Circuit Court for the Second Judicial District, gives a general review of the affairs of his department for 1875. He begins with the statement that the fourth year of the existence of the law known as the "Shipping Act of 1872" has been marked for the thorough and evidently satisfactory manner in which that law has been administered at this port. Neither opposition nor obstruction have been encountered during the year, and the only friction has been caused by the persistent and in many cases successful efforts of a few ship-masters, ship-owners, ship agents, and sailor's landlords to violate or evade the provisions of section 11 of the Shipping act, which prohibits the extortion of "blood money" from seamen seeking employment. In many cases the competency of seamen and the rate of wages have been made secondary in importance to the amount of "blood money" that could be in this way extracted from them. As long as there are selfish and unscrupulous ship-masters, ship-owners, and ship agents who demand "blood money" from the seaman before they will give him employment, as long as the supply of seamen continues as it is now and has been for two years, far in excess of the demand, and as long as many of these seamen, in debt to their landlords, in their power and harried by them, are willing not only to pay this "blood money," but, on their solemn oath to deny it, so long it will be comparatively easy to violate unpunished the section referred to. In connection with this matter of "blood money," Mr. Duncan adds that a considerable amount of evidence implicating ship-owners, masters, mates, shipping-masters, and sailor's landlords in such violations has been collected and placed with the United States District Attorney. The staff of the office remains substantially the same as that of last year, viz.: One Commissioner five deputies, five special deputies, three clerks, and nine out-door officers and men. There were shipped during the year 25,408 seamen, of which 5,618 were reshipments, and for these latter no fees were charged to vessel or seamen. Thirteen thousand, three hundred and ninety were shipped without advance wages. In the same period 24,277 were paid off; $1,517,762 23 was paid into seamen's own hands, while they were sober, for wages due. Wages of deceased seamen amounting to $1,923 69 was collected and paid into court, which has distributed a large portion of the amount to heirs and administrators. In concluding his report, Commissioner Duncan alludes deprecatingly to the evil of "undermanning" American sea-going vessels, particularly steam vessels. It is not right, he thinks, that a crew of eight men should be forced to do all the labor required in handling a ship that should carry sixteen; nor that the large steamers should be sent to sea with scarcely seamen enough to man two of the eight or ten life-boats which the law obliges them to carry. Sooner or later Congress, he believes, must compel sea-going steamers to carry not only a sufficient number of life-boats, but also that which is of equal importance, a sufficient number of seamen to man them.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

THEIR DEFECTIVE PRACTICAL WORKING—HOW THE EVIL MAY BE REMEDIED.

It was recently reported that owing to the defective practical working of the Bankruptcy laws, especially of those providing for a composition with creditors, a suggestion had been made by a legal firm of much experience in bankruptcy cases that a committee, composed of Judges, Registers in Bankruptcy, and lawyers, might be able to frame satisfactory amendments which would simplify procedure, lessen expenses, and cause the laws to operate more fairly than they now do in the interests of creditors. Judge Blatchford was spoken to yesterday in reference to this matter, and said that while there were probably no laws that were not susceptible of improvement, he was not aware of any defects in the Bankruptcy laws that called for such action as was reported to be in contemplation. He thought that these laws were well calculated to meet the objects for which they were enacted, and knew of no special exception to be taken to any part of them. As to their practical working in particular instances, so far as creditors were concerned, he had no special knowledge.

The senior member of the firm mentioned said yesterday that the Bankruptcy laws were probably as nearly perfect as was practicable. They had been modeled on the English Bankruptcy laws and the Massachusetts Insolvent laws, and left nothing to be desired beyond their satisfactory administration. The trouble was that the laws did not need amending, but the machinery for carrying them into effect did. Congress had done its work well, but the Supreme Court of the United States had been neglectful, and had left the work of framing the general orders and rules, which provided for the working of the laws, mainly to a clerk of a Judiciary Committee who had not the requisite experience. The bankruptcy provisions relating to compositions with creditors were of the greatest importance, and yet there was only one rule in reference to them, and that was substantially to the effect that these provisions should be administered in the mode prescribed in them, which was worse than absurd. In England, so important had it been considered to give guides for the proper administration of provisions relating to compositions, that about three hundred rules had been promulgated, serving to thoroughly explain every mode of procedure that could be forecast or had been shown necessary by experience. The main thing to do was to bring such an influence to bear upon the Supreme Court Judges as would cause them to frame such rules and general orders on bankruptcy as would thoroughly explain and simplify the procedure, which was now so cumbersome and expensive as to eat up small estates.

CHARITY FOR THE AGED.

The eighth annual report of the Samaritan Home for the Aged presents some interesting facts relative to the operations of that institution during the past year. The applications for admission to the Home were unusually numerous, but the admissions were necessarily few, owing partly to limited funds and partly because on the 1st of May next it will be obliged to change its quarters. The lease of the present house will expire at that time, and no renewal can be had, as the estate of which it is a part must be sold for partition among the heirs. The managers are not certain that so large a house as their present one can be secured, and are, therefore, unwilling to contract extended obligations. The total receipts from various sources during the year, including a balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1876, of $2,799 67, were $11,534 04. The expenditures amounted to $9,057 85, leaving a present cash balance of $2,476 19. The Board of Managers in concluding their report refer to the fact that the Home depends entirely for support from private subscriptions, and make an earnest appeal for co-operation and pecuniary assistance in maintaining the Home. Subjoined is a list of its officers: President, Mrs. James McVickar; Vice President, Mrs. Henry A. Smythe; Secretary, Mrs. Bridgham; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. C. L. Perkins; Treasurer, Mr. James J. Higginson; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Gustav H. Kissel; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Richard Irvin.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.

In conversation with a correspondent of the Charleston *News* in reference to the late judicial election in South Carolina, Senator Robertson said one day last week that the interval which elapsed between the reception of the news of the election and of his departure from Washington was so short as to allow him no time or opportunity for conversing with any of the Cabinet upon the situation, but that in the course of a casual conversation with President Grant himself, which lasted but a few moments, the President took occasion to express his opinion concerning the election of Moses and Whipper in the most emphatic terms, his remarks being more particularly directed to that of Moses, as he said he "knew nothing of Whipper, while Moses was known to the entire country." In regard to the latter, he remarked that he "was astonished that a man who had made himself so notorious before the whole country should have been elected to any office whatsoever of South Carolina!" After a few moments of silence, the President then asked: "What can be done in the matter—what can the Legislature do toward undoing its own action?" Mr. Robertson replied that he "was unable to answer the question," and the interview with the President closed. Outside the White House, however, Mr. Robertson states, "the subject was discussed on all sides, and somewhat more [illegible] at length—the President's views being shared, and the same opinion expressed, by every decent man with whom he conversed, irrespective of party."

A SINGULAR DEFORMITY.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "Mr. G. H. Haselton, of Greensboro, has a little girl, four years old, who fell from the bed when about three months old, striking on the back of her head and hurting her severely. Very soon after this her head began to grow quite rapidly, and in three months had increased nine inches in circumference. All efforts to arrest the growth proved futile. The head now measures 26½ inches one way and 24¾ the other. The expansion of the head seems to be all above the eyes. The body is about the size of children of that age and well formed, but it has not enough strength to carry the head, so the child has to be held, or lies in its crib, or plays on the floor, just as it wishes. It seems to possess intelligence, and learns rapidly when put to the test; it is quite healthy, and has a good appetite. The head is hard like all heads, and for the present does not grow faster than nature would have it."

FREETHINKERS IN ENGLAND

LECTURE BY MONCURE D. CONWAY.

GREAT PROBLEMS THAT BESET THE MINDS OF ALL MEN—SCIENCE AND RELIGION—SOME THINGS ABOUT DARWIN, HUXLEY, AND SPENCER—QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway gave last night at the Masonic Temple Hall what he called a conversation lecture, in which questions were invited from the audience. Shortly after 8 the lecturer entered, and said that it was his desire in this lecture to represent fairly and correctly the views of the great Englishmen who had struggled with the great problems that now beset the minds of all men. There was no branch of science which had not now for its real aim Man—his beginning, and the nature and end or purport of his existence. The first bogy that appalled the religious mind was the antiquity of man. Sir Charles Lyell was the first to faintly intimate that man might have been upon this earth 100,000 years. Then he was looked upon as a heretic, as an infidel. When he died he was considered so conservative, that he laughingly told the lecturer a few months before his death, that the clergy would certainly make him a bishop if he could only live long enough. The orthodox thought the antiquity of man a horrid heresy. When men found the Neanderthal skull, the clergy said it belonged to the monkey, but Huxley and others declared that it was a man though of a low type. Finally, a skull was discovered in a place and under circumstances which settled the question in favor of the scientists. It was a very hot battle, but now all the facts had been conceded, and the battle-field was cold enough. In Kemp's Cavern, near Torquay, the lecturer saw an interesting fact which bore upon the question. The floor was a stalagmitic rock formed by the slow infiltration of water through the roof above, and yet five feet beneath flint implements and the charred remains of a fire were discovered. The circumstances here were not open to question, for the place has been visited for 500 years. A man 229 years ago carved his name in letters one eighth of an inch deep in that stalagmitic rock. The waters have been falling all that time, and depositing as they did in all the time beforehand, and yet that one-eighth of an inch had not yet been obliterated. If it had been, then it would have taken 129,000 years for the water to have made that deposit of five feet thick above the charred fire.

Why religionists should have made this fight is singular, because it is not any where stated in the Bible that man has only been on this earth 6,000 years. That was a beautiful hypothesis of Archbishop Usher, who computed the chronology according to his own lights, decided the question, and had it fastened to the first page of the Bible. Doubtless they feared that their pet theory of man's original perfection would go by the board, since all these discoveries have pointed to man in a very rude and rudimentary stage of being. But the Bible never made him perfect. That was the opinion of John Milton, who, in his poem, painted him so, and made Adam and Eve talk in the most perfect and in the stiffest English, and filled them full of all knowledge and endowed them with all perfection. But the Bible was not in any way responsible either for the dogma of an Archbishop or the fancy of a poet.

Idle as the controversy that then raged may seem to the world now, it is certain that it was useful, because it fixed the attention of mankind upon the topic of evolution. Darwin was himself a product of evolution, for his father and his grandfather before him had been patient investigators and bold reasoners. The doctrine of evolution was not quite so new as folks imagined, for Carlyle told the lecturer that thirty-five years ago he was present at a discussion when the grave point whether man was developed from a cabbage or a turnip, and that the champions of the cabbage, of whom he was one, were victorious. But it was older still than that, for the first Darwin had broached the subject. Nevertheless, it was, until the present Darwin's time, only a learned and taking hypothesis, not a scientific question. When the present Darwin came upon the scene, science was ready for the point, and the man who led the way had the matter most forcibly impressed upon his mind by his discovering the adaptability of nature to its surroundings in his travels in South America. But Huxley and Herbert Spencer had been the men who, perhaps, have done the most to spread the new belief. Huxley was *par excellence* the man of science, and the stern manner in which he refused all that science did not teach had given origin to the joke that the infallibility of the Pope had been overturned only to be usurped by Huxley. This only meant that science was in Huxley's belief infallible, and so it was, and so it must be from its very nature, which is that of knowledge which has been proved. Men saw Huxley clothed in all the regal attributes of science, covered with al its royal adornments, and wielding its imperial sceptre of truth. The reasons that Huxley yielded such obedience to science was that every grain of it had been accumulated by patient searching after truth, and had been proved in the crucible of criticism until known and acknowledged to be undoubted.

And here the lecturer digressed to tell the story of the skull of Abbastic, and of the congress of scientific men who formed a coroner's jury upon it. It was found in a gravel pit near the river Saone, and though it was entirely in favor of the development theory, and of an immense antiquity for man, the English scientists were not satisfied, but defended their opinion until they had collected specimens of every kind of skull in Europe and found that it differed from all in four important particulars, and was demonstrated to be that of a race of men unknown to present times, and of immense age. This the lecturer gave to show how hard and tenacious and difficult to convince were these men of science, and how resolutely they set themselves to weigh and examine all evidence, even when it was in favor of their theories. He exemplified their industry and their zeal still further by relating the manner in which Sir John Lubbock and others found out the secrets of the arrow heads, rediscovered the manner in which the savages had made them, and were able to convict the wily French workmen, who had been making counterfeits by the bushel, of their imposture.

While Huxley had been the digger and delver, the toiler, the weigher of truths, Herbert Spencer had been the man to combine the thoughts of others and to popularize them. He had that power of patient combination which enabled him to make distant facts converge upon single points. Spencer had been able to free the theory of evolution of that isolation which Emerson not unjustly said surrounded science and gave it in the ears of the public a false ring. He had a noble coadjutor in the person of Mr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, who also comes of a family famous for ranging through the forests of new thought. He had given himself to the contemplation of the animal world, and found in their instincts and functions the rudiments and germ of qualities and powers in human nature. But he had done his spiriting so gently, had infused his ideas of evolution into his congregations with so many accompaniments of Scripture phrases and illustrations, that his audience accepted all he said. Another great fighter for the cause of evolution had been James Martineau, who at first had feared the dogma because he thought it would lead men to doubt of a First Cause—of a God. Yet he had at length been its most fervent champion, and had resigned his pulpit that he might more earnestly declare its truths. He was convinced that the more man knows of the material world the more eager will he be to accept spiritual truths.

Here the lecturer expressed his willingness to answer any questions, and one was asked upon the point of scientific Sunday-schools for working men. Mr. Conway answered that he was afraid there were none, though in England John Ruskin and others had offered to take working people through the British Museum and the Kensington Art Museum, but the leave of the authorities had not been given. Some questions were then asked which seemed designed to get the lecturer into a false position, but he very frankly said it was not his intention to dive into the unknown. The next question was a plain and interesting one. It referred to John Stuart Mill and to the reason that had induced him to delay the publication of his religious views until after his death. The answer to this was that Mill had been engaged in endeavoring to work out the problems hovering between religion and science, but unfortunately had not read the works of others upon the point, being very much taken up with his work on *Political Economy*. He found himself dying before he had completed his books, or, indeed, worked out his views; but he ordered them to be published as they were. The next question was how far Tennyson sympathized with the free thought of England. The answer was that he was entirely in sympathy with it, and that he foundered the Philosophical Club, his desire being to bring together Huxley and Martineau, Tyndall and Archbishop Manning—men of science, and men of spiritual natures. The next question was rather ambiguous in its wording, but the meaning seemed to be "Was nature God, or was there a God behind nature?" This was answered by Mr. Conway by referring to the ideas of Mr. Matthew Arnold, which he claimed to be a fair exposition of the views of advanced English minds. Mankind had been all these many thousand years evolving duties which crumbled into the dust, and it was too much to hope that our present views or any that might hereafter be formed would be a correct or thorough presentation of the infinite. It was not that God did not exist, but only that man could not know him. There were other questions, but not of special interest or importance.

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

WHITEHALL, Jan 2.—James Buxell, of Cheever Orebed, N. Y., was murdered this morning by his wife during an altercation. From the facts gleaned it appears that Buxell in a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to assault his wife and was stabbed in the stomach, and from the effects of the wound died shortly after. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves no family except the murderess. He formerly lived at Glendale, Mass.

THE STRANGERS' CHURCH.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—SERMON BY DR. DEEMS—OFFICERS FOR 1876.

The eighth anniversary exercises of the organization of the Church of the Strangers took place in the church, in Mercer street, yesterday morning, Rev. Charles F. Deems, the Pastor, officiating. The proceedings included prayer and the singing of hymns, and a sermon by Dr. Deems. The preacher took his text from Deuteronomy, x., 19: "Love ye, therefore, the stranger, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." His discourse, he said, could hardly be considered a sermon in the ordinary acceptation of the term. It would be a rehearsal of their history. In the history of every church there are two stages, said he. One is the stage of conservation, the other that of distribution. If the Jews had not been stiff-necked and hard-hearted at first, their Church would not afterward have been a Church of power. When Jesus came the forces gathered up among the Jews were distributed to all parts of the earth. All things destined to last grow. Everything destined to decay is made. Furniture is made and is broken. The oak grows and lives. Life always implies growth of some kind. All great things in the world grew up to their greatness. He mentioned these things that they might take courage. The Church of the Strangers grew from almost nothing. There was a sick woman and a wearied, hard-worked man on a ferry-boat a few years since. The woman induced the man to preach. The woman, Mrs. Ferris, is dead. The man was their Pastor. It was a persistent woman who had induced him to begin the work. At first there was no intention of forming a church. His first sermon was preached in the chapel of the University and was attended by sixteen persons. After four weeks' preaching a collection was taken up to make a strangers' home. Then a Sunday-school was formed. It was not until January, 1868, that a church was formed and organized. The preacher then read the qualifications of membership in the church, the principal one being the making of sincere profession of faith, believing in the Apostles' Creed, and the having of a desire to flee from the wrath to come by faith in Christ. On the first Sunday in January, 1868, he continued, when the church was first organized, thirty-two persons enrolled themselves. In 1870 the present church edifice was given by Cornelius Vanderbilt. At the close of the year 1868 there were 67 members on the rolls; in 1869 there were 102; in 1870, 152; in 1871, 242; in 1872, 341; in 1873, 400; in 1874, 401, and in 1875, 459. The church itself is automatic in government—that is, it governs itself. The monthly meetings are presided over by a layman. There never were any church trials, said the Pastor, and I hope there will never be any. I never would attend a church trial unless compelled by law to do so. The ground on which the church stands belongs to the Sailor's Snug Harbor. To pay the ground-rent, to support the charities, and pay the Pastor, voluntary subscriptions are made. The church is the only one which cares for strangers, sick or dying, in the hotels and boarding-houses. Its Pastor has never refused to bury a man because he was an actor, or a gambler, or had led a vile life, nor to bury a woman who was fallen or abandoned, and, please God, he never will refuse.

At the conclusion of the discourse prayer was offered and a collection taken up. The children from the Half-Orphan Asylum then sang the hymn, "I need Thee every hour," and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

From the annual report of the Pastor, presented to the members of the congregation at the close of the services, it appeared that he had delivered 162 discourses during the year, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper 12 times, married 41 couples, baptized 31 persons, performed the funeral services of 28 persons, paid 670 visits, and made 499 calls. Forty-six new members were added to the rolls in 1875, and 48 were taken from the rolls by removals, deaths, and dissolutions of membership. During the eight years of the church's existance 629 persons have been taken in as members, 252 of these coming in on confession of faith, and 377 by letter. Those by letter have come from Baptist, Church of England, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Free Church of Scotland, Independent, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Wesleyan Churches. In their nationalities our members represent twenty-nine States of the Union, and Canada, New-Brunswick, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Turkey, China, and South America.

The Sunday-school attached to the church has six officers, seventeen teachers, and 260 scholars. The Bible class has an average attendance of twenty-six, and there are forty-three names on the roll of the infant class; $3,436 40 was subscribed during the year by 149 subscribers. The total church indebtedness is $1,845 76. The following officers have been elected to serve for the year 1876:

Treasurer, Jeremiah Sherwood; Clerk of Monthly Meeting, Asaph E. Stearns; Superintendent of Sunday-school, B. A. Brooks; Advisory Council, George W. Clarke, T. E. F. Randolph, H. W. McDonnell, F. R. Chambers, W. E. Sheldon, J. R. Reed, John King; Board of Finance, J. J. Little, T. E. F. Randolph, J. Sherwood, S. A. McKenzie, George W. Wilson; Committee on Church Hospitality, Messrs. Baxter, Rives, Robinson, Johnston, Blehdorn, Lohr, Blackstock, Swart, Harwood, C. F. Preston, J. W. Preston, H. P. Smith.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Trustees for three years, from Feb. 9, 1876: F. M. Deems, M. D., A. P. Crane, Robert Cottier.

THE SUNDAY POLICE COURTS.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER AT THE TOMBS—CASES AT ESSEX MARKET AND WASHINGTON PLACE.

There were only few cases of more than ordinary interest at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while Henry Fredericker, of No. 334 West Forty-fourth street, was walking through West Broadway he was approached by a man who struck him several blows and knocked him into an area. After accomplishing this the man was joined by another, who held a knife over the prostrate victim while his pockets were rifled of a quantity of jewelry and some money. As soon as they had secured their booty the pair attempted to make their escape, when Fredericker's cries alarmed a policeman, who captured the first assailant. The latter was arraigned yesterday before Judge Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed without bail to answer for highway robbery.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, the Eighth Precinct returned eleven prisoners, the Ninth Precinct, six; the Fifteenth Precinct, nineteen; the Sixteenth Precinct, nine; the Twentieth Precinct, seven; the Twenty-ninth Precinct, eight, and the court officers, six, making a total of sixty-six prisoners, including a few arrested for petty thefts. William Larkin, living at No. 336 East Forty-second street, lost his hat while making "calls," and endeavored to supply the deficiency in his attire by appropriating Henry Shaw's hat. Larkin was arrested, and Justice Kilbreth held him in default of $500 bail. Silas Robinson (colored) was held in $1,000 bail on the charge of stealing from Nelson Rooney two empty pocket-books, two knives, and eighty-five cents in money, while Rooney was asleep in Washington Square Park. Henry Buring, of No. 429 West Thirty-third street, accompanied by three other unknown men, visited the house of Henry Burling yesterday, on the pretense of making a New Year's call, and departed therefrom with the dress-coat of his host. He was committed for trial. Mrs. E. S. Huntington, of No. 437 West Sixty-eight street, charged James Brennan, of No. 577 West Twenty-sixth street, with snatching her pocket-book containing two dollars while she was standing at the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street. Brennan was committed for trial. Julius A. Robinson, a manager of a place of amusement known as the Parisian Varieties, preferred a charge of threatened assault against Harry Montague, a member of his company. According to the story related by the complainant, it would appear that a few days ago Mr. Anthony Comstock visited Robinson Hall, in which Robinson's performers hold forth, and suggested that it would be necessary to expunge from the programme an indecent song sung by Montague. Mr. Robinson the next day requested Montague to refrain from singing the objectionable song, but the vocalist refused, and the manager thereupon discharged him. On hearing the announcement of his dismissal Montague attempted to assault the manager with a wrench, and was immediately arrested. Montague claims that he complied with the wishes of the manager by cutting out the objectionable verses of the song, and that Robinson only seeks to deprive him of his liberty that he (Robinson) may have control of a young ballet-girl, whose guardian the prisoner claims to be. Justice Kilbreth decided to hold Montague, in default of $300, to keep the peace.

The total number of prisoners brought before Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, was seventy-one, of which six were returned from the Seventh Precinct, fifteen from the Eleventh Precinct, fourteen from the Seventh Precinct, twenty from the Tenth Precinct, eleven from the Thirteenth Precinct, and five produced by the officers attached to the court. As might be inferred, the majority were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day and night. The cases of larceny and felonious offenses were unusually few. Frank Sever was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, on the charge of stabbing William Donnelly, in Avenue C. A similar amount was demanded as a substitute for Mary Meyer, who will have to await trial for the theft of a valuable shawl from the house of Henry Philips, No. 4 Rutgers street.

THE NEWPORT CATHOLIC SCANDAL.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—The De Fray case in Newport ended this afternoon. After vespers the remains of the deceased girl were taken to the Catholic Church, agreeably to the appointment of Father Grace, and the services were read by Father Clinton, Assistant Pastor of the Parish. No unusual demonstration or excitement attended the exercises.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bernard Delaney, a lad eight years of age, was found on Saturday night in Forty-second street, near the Grand Central depot, grossly intoxicated. He was taken to the station-house at the depot by a policeman, but, owing to his extreme youth, Acting Sergeant Stewart allowed his brother to take him home. It was learned that a strange man had given the lad some liquor to drink.

While Patrolman David Martin, detailed at the Grand Central Depot, was riding on the rear platform of a Third avenue car, at a late hour on Saturday night, he was robbed of a pocket-book containing $35. He arrested John Conners and George Faithe, two young men who were standing beside him, on suspicion of having robbed him, and they were detained to await examination.

Mrs. Higgins, aged twenty-eight, was found lying dead on the bed in her apartments at No. 190 Henry street, on Saturday, and, as it was supposed that her death had resulted from violence, her husband, Michael Higgins, an industrious laborer, was arrested by the Police of the Seventh Precinct on suspicion of having caused her death. Yesterday it was discovered that death had resulted from intemperance, and the husband was discharged from custody. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning appealing to his congregation to contribute to the fund of the foreign missions of the church. He took his text from Isaiah ix., 7: "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, and to establish it with judgment and with justice henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this." The attendance was very large, every seat in the house being filled.

The Palette Club will give a ladies' reception in their building, in East Twenty-second street, this evening. Some very fine works of art will be exhibited on the occasion, and a numerous gathering of talent and beauty may be anticipated. Many eminent artists are announced to participate in the musical proceedings, which will be under the direction of Mr. J. F. Petri, of the firm of Steinway & Co. Among the names of the Reception Committee appear those of Clark Bell, A. H. Pease, Robert Dunlap, John Elderkin, T. L. Smith, W. S. Camp, and Prof. Werner.

One hundred and forty-three divorces were granted in the City during the past year. Of this number 91 were obtained in the Supreme Court, 13 in the Superior Court, and 37 in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Donohue disposed of 41 cases, Judge Lawrence of 23, Judges Brady and Loew of 12 each, Judge Barrett of 9, Chief Justice Davis of 8, Judges Westbrook, Curtis, and J. F. Daly of 7 each, Chief Justice Daly and Judge Freedman of 6 each, and Judge Larremore of 5. Seventy-eight of the absolute divorces were obtained by women, and 14 limited divorces, being 92 in all, against 51 obtained by men.

On New Year's Day a number of the friends of Mr. Jacob Hess, who was elected Alderman at Large, on the Republican ticket at the last election, called upon him at his residence in Fifty-eighth street, and presented him with a handsome and costly gold badge as a token of their esteem. Among those who made the presentation were a number of the members of the Thalia Club, an influential up-town German organization of which Mr. Hess has been President for four years. The badge bears the coat of arms of the City of New-York, surmounted by an eagle and the following inscription, "Presented to Jacob Hess, Alderman-at-Large, by his friends, Jan. 1, 1876."

The first public meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held at Chickering Hall, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, to-morrow evening. Free tickets of admission can be had at the office of the society, No. 860 Broadway. The Italian School Band, under the direction of Prof. G. Conterno, has volunteered its services for the occasion, and the following gentlemen have consented to speak: Father Bjerring, Rev. John Hall, Rev. H. W. Bellows, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Dr. Willard Parker, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Henry E. Pellew, Joseph H. Choate, Chief Justice Daly, William A. Booth, W. C. Bryant, Parke Godwin, Rev. Gustave Gottheil, and Rev. Edward McGlynn.

BROOKLYN.

Work in the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be suspended this week, and the few remaining hands will be discharged.

Lorenzo Lynch, a little boy of ex-Coroner Lynch, fell from the third story window of his father's residence, No. 1,728 Fulton street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Ann Carpenter, aged three years old, fell from the second story window of her parent's residence, No. 500 Carroll street, yesterday, and was so severely injured that she died last evening.

John Harris, of No. 44 Willow place, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at $130, last Saturday night, at the corner of Willow place and State street, by three men. He was unable to describe the robbers.

John Steele, of No. 100 Harrison street, while making New Year's calls, called on a friend residing at No. 100 Harrison street. Francis McBride, who resides in the same house, made an assault on Steele, stabbing him in the hand with a butcher's knife. McBride was arrested and held for trial on a charge of felonious assault and also of intoxication.

John Duffy, of No. 132 Gold street, called on Mrs. Hanley, at No. 84 Congress street, on New Year's Day. In lieu of other refreshments, Duffy proposed to procure some beer, which Mrs. Hanley volunteered to go for. On searching for his pocket-book he found it gone, and accused Mrs. Hanley of stealing it. She denied it at first, but finally went out and brought in cake and wine, and handed Duffy his pocket-book, but $15 were missing from it. The woman was arrested.

Yesterday was the regular Sunday for the admission of members to the Plymouth Church and to Dr. Scudder's Central Congregational Church. The number admitted at Plymouth Church was comparatively small, being only twenty-nine in all, fourteen by letter and fifteen by profession. Ninety-seven persons were taken into Dr. Scudder's church, thirty-four by letters from other churches, and the remainder by profession of faith. Of the latter, twenty-one received the rite of baptism.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. John D. Baker, a carpenter, residing at Springfield, shortly after eating his breakfast yesterday morning complained of being unwell, and went to his bedroom to lie down. Not appearing at dinner time his wife went up stairs to call him, and, not finding him in his room, went to the garret, where he was found hanging by the neck suspended from one of the rafters. Coroner Henderson held an inquest, the jury finding a verdict of death by suicide while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

NEW-JERSEY.

A silver mine has been discovered on the premises of J. W. Smith, at Howells, and a shaft is being sunk.

The new Common Council of Newark will organize to-morrow evening. The Republican members meet in caucus this evening for the selection of city officers.

The State of New-Jersey declared herself an independent and sovereign State on July 2, 1776, and it is proposed to hold a State Centennial on July 2, of this year.

A petition is being circulated and very generally signed in Monmouth County, petitioning the incoming Legislature to pass a low taxing all property, real and personal, where found.

The Elizabeth City Board of Education appropriated $43,440 for the support of the schools last year. The amount actually expended was $42,552 68, leaving an unexpended balance of $887 32.

A miner in the employ of T. S. Skellinger, at Chester, Morris County, placed eight pounds of dynamite beneath the engine to dry a couple of days ago. Some coals falling upon it exploded it. Damage to the amount of $1,000 was done, but luckily no one was injured.

City Controller Leggett, of Elizabeth, has resigned. Mr. Edward P. Miller has been contesting the position with him on the ground that he had held office under the city during the year. In his letter of resignation he states that the period of his disability closed with the year, and that he can legally be appointed now to the office. Mayor Townley will probably renominate him.

NEWARK CITY'S SINKING FUND.

The annual report of the Newark City Sinking Funds Commissioners was submitted to the City Council at their final meeting on Friday evening last. The report shows the condition of the several sinking funds on Dec. 1, the close of the fiscal year. On account of the sinking fund of 1859 the receipts were $141,995 56 from licenses, markets, interest on bonds held, temporary loans due, and interest on loans. Out of this amount the Commissioners purchased $5,000 of Reformed School bonds, first series, and $25,000, second series, and $1,000 of war bounty bonds; paid for expenses $465 48; for the redemption and coupons of city bonds, $69,320; accrued interest amounting to $242 03, loaned $40,000, and have on hand an unexpended balance of $968 05. Their account with the sinking fund of 1864 shows receipts amounting, with a cash balance of $18,974 86 at the opening of the year, to $367,215 06, with which they paid the interest on the various issues of the war bonds and on the floating debt of the city. They loaned $85,000; paid for interest on loans, $1,936 04, and for expenses incurred, $991 52; purchased 125 Clinton Hill Improvement bonds for $131,250, and have on hand an unexpended balance of $16,257 50. The receipts on account of the sinking fund for the redemption of public school bonds amounted, with a balance on hand at the opening of the year, of $5,243 89, to the sum of $25,098 89, with which County bonds for $50,000 were purchased; a loan of $20,000 was made to the city, and accrued interest on bonds purchased amounting to $64 25 paid. The unexpended balance is $34 64. On account of the sinking fund for the redemption of Clinton Hill Improvement bonds the receipts were $21,021 91. A temporary loan to the city consumed $18,000 of the amount, and the balance on hand is $3,021 91.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

M. VAMBERY ON THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION—THE CAMPAIGN A MISFORTUNE FOR THE CZAR.

M. Arminius Vambéry, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the official reports of the Russian expedition to Khokand comes to the conclusion that the campaign was, "on the whole, a misfortune for Russia." "The result of the expedition may be regarded as satisfactory by Gen. Kaufmann and his officers, who were doubtless glad of the opportunity of distinguishing themselves and obtaining decorations; but it came at a very inopportune moment for Russian policy. The Court of St. Petersburg did not want Khokand either for strategical, political, or commercial reasons, since Khudojar Khan was the obedient instrument of its will, being allowed in return to extort money from the Khokanders at his pleasure." When, however, his tyranny drove the people to insurrection, Russia was obliged to interfere, as the insurgents were supported by the Kiptchaks, who threatened her own territory. This race, says M. Vambéry, whose warlike deeds are celebrated throughout the whole of Central Asia, occupy much the same position in the north-east of Turkestan as the Turcomans in the north-west. "The only difference is that, while Turcoman bravery has always manifested itself only in plunder and interrupting the traffic between Persia and the territories on the Oxus, the Kiptchaks never interfered with peaceful travelers, but played an important part in the political revolutions of the last two centuries. The Kiptchak, like the Cara-Kirghiz, besides being naturally brave, is hardened by the wild life of his native mountains; the Russians rightly call him "diko kamenni Kirchiz," (the wild and stony Kirghiz). As to Gen. Kaufmann's bulletins, M. Vambéry observes that the General's theatrical and sensational style is notorious in Russia, and that his high-flown accounts of the victories gained by the Russians over the townspeople in Khokand should be taken with a considerable grain of salt. The inhabitants of the towns are "vicious and cowardly;" "no one can have an idea of their degraded state who has not become personally acquainted with them;" and "a single Russian would be a match for a hundred of them." There could have been no real fighting, notwithstanding the "great victory of Mahram," until the Russians attacked Endidjan, the headquarters of the Kiptchak rebels, and the birthplace of the famous Sultan Baber. The resistance here seems by the official reports to have been most obstinate, and the losses of the Russians (twelve dead and thirty-five wounded) are, thinks M. Vambéry, evidently understated. He further points out that it appears from Gen. Kaufmann's last report that after the capture of Endidjan the Russians received a check which forced them to retire—an incident which may be of great importance in confirming the general belief of the invincibility of the Kiptchaks, and in foiling the designs of the Russians against Yakoob Khan. "The fighting at Endidjan has shown Russia that the Kiptchaks are formidable foes, and, assuming that there are at least one hundred thousand of them, it may be a question whether Russia will not have to moderate her ambition if these brave mountaineers should be taken into the pay of the astute and energetic Ameer of Kashgar."

FIRES IN BERLIN.

AN ILL-FATED CITY—INCENDIARISM, ITS CAUSES AND AVERRED EXCUSE.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Dec. 13: "The occurrence of great fires with remarkable regularity every Saturday evening, has created almost a panic in the city. The series began with the Kaiserhof, which, indeed, was not discovered until Sunday morning, but may really be charged to Saturday night; a week later the Ermeler tobacco manufactory was destroyed, the next week a large establishment in the Alte-Jacob Strasse, next at Borsig's machine works, and finally, seven days later, a wool-len mill in the Oranien burg quarter was destroyed. Not only were all these conflagrations on a scale unusual in Berlin, but they were all in establishments where many persons are employed, they occurred at regular intervals which suggest fatalistic or human agencies, and there were in some cases unmistakable signs of the latter. I do not know whether the Police have any theory common to all these fires, but the *Volksstaat*, of Leipsic, a Socialistic journal, has one. That organ of public opinion attributes these events openly to incendiarism, and almost exculpates the incendiaries. It says in effect that the secret of the evil is to be found in the illiberal, economical policy of the Government. Hence the proletariat takes its revenge by burning manufactories. Work is scarce, wages are low, hence the proletariat would seem to argue, 'Let us burn the great establishments which employ workmen.' This you will pronounce singular logic. It seems as if the working classes were cutting their own throats. Bastiat, in the *Sophismes Economiques*, reduces to an absurdity the doctrine of protection by proposing to destroy all the railroads in France, in order that the laborers might find employment in rebuilding them; and in the same way one might assume that the incendiaries of Berlin were only trying to enforce a lesson in political economy. I have already written you that their enlightened judgment condemns the commercial policy of Camphausen and Delbrück. Holding to the theory of protection they might reason that it were better to destroy the great factories in order to find employment in building them up again. This is not the theory of the *Volkstaat*. It thinks the wretches are concerned only to steal while the flames are doing their work. If this were true they are not very judicious in the choice of details. The 'Kaiserhof' might seem *à priori* to offer some facilities for thieving, but in fact it afforded very few. But to set fire to ironworks and cigar manufactories in the hope of stealing such wares as were saved from the flames seems to want even the reason that sometimes characterizes rascals. And now comes the *Kreuz Zeitung* with the moral. The source of all the evil is the want of a fixed religious faith. The spirit of incendiarism is the spirit of atheism realized in action. He who does not hesitate in thought to argue a Divine Providence out of the world, would, of course, not hesitate by sulphur matches to burn down a cigar-shop in Berlin. Accordingly we ought to crush out the spirit of Atheistic Liberalism and return to a Conservative Government and the orthodox religion. I have no theory of my own, and simply register the fact of the existing lawlessness. It is not confined to incendiarism, but includes crime of every description. Burglary and even highway robbery are offences which are often reported in the press, and as the fires above described have thrown hundreds of men out of employment, it is not unreasonable to expect an increase rather than a decrease in crime."

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Sugar—The holidays have imparted an increased dullness to business and the market has been becalmed; transactions small; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 27,500 bxs. and 4,200 hhds.; receipts of the week, 5,700 bxs. and 2,800 hhds.; exports of the week, 5,700 bxs. and 870 hhds., including 2,700 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Hams, $50@$52 ꝑ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $39 75@$40 ꝑ quintal. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ꝑ bbl. Tallow, $28@$30 ꝑ quintal. Wax, $14@$14 50 ꝑ arroba for Yellow, and $22@$26 for White. Honey, 6@6¼ reals ꝑ gallon. Naval Stores nominal. Lumber quiet. Shooks nominal: Box, 8½@9 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 19@20 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 24@25 reals. Hoops, long shaved, $50@$55, in gold, ꝑ 1,000. Freights nominal. Exchange firm at last quotations.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—E. A. Abbott, J. E. Anderson, Leo. S. Blogg, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Eliza Clash, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Davenport, W. E. Doane, James Dods, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fanning, Master Fanning, D. B. Fayerweather, J. G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, William Hayward, Capt. Herring, Joseph Honig, J. R. Hosmer, John C. Jordan, Harry Lemon, Henry Moore, G. J. Newitter, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Palmer, J. Parnsley, W. T. Poole, N. C. Richards, Ferd. Ruttman, Mrs. S. F. Sherman, Lewis Stettaner, F. H. Story, G. B. Shattock, Thomas Taylor, Miss Annie E. Taylor, Mrs. C. Thompson, Jr., Miss Thompson, Capt. Turtle, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Walker, Master Walker.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Thomas C. Doremus, Jr., James Cunningham, Titus Hammond, William Brennan, Koga Yobro, Mrs. Susan Adams and infant, William Smith, Peter Reis, Frederick Graff, John Ambrose.

In steam-ship Salier, from Bremen.—E. G. Wieckman, Mr. Bornemann, Mr. Leick, A. Schaverling, R. W. Schafer, E. H. Vartegg, W. Gratzer and family.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—D. S. Chamberlain, G. C. Strong, George Thackery, Thomas Chalmers, Jul. Steinbuch, A. C. Fairbrother, N. F. Snow, A. H. Austin, Solon Robertson, John Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets....4:46 | Moon sets.11:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:44 | Gov.Island..1:33 | Hell Gate...2:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Salier, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Dec. 16, via Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 113 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales to the Banks, from thence light variable winds with dense fog.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Dec. 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Nellie Martin, (of Middlesboro, new, 1,180 tons,) Jackson, Newcastle Dec. 11, with mdse. to Joshua S. Tucker.

Steam-ship Cortis, Freeman, New-Orleans Dec. 24, and the Bar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. J. White.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Bengal, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Singapore 130 ds., with mdse. to J. D. Bacon. Passed Anjier Sept. 8, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 2, and crossed the equator Dec. 4, in lon. 35 W.; had very heavy weather off the Cape; lost and split sails; Dec. 26, lat. 29 47, lon. [illegible] 04, fell in with the schr. Ocean Queen, (of Greenport,) abandoned; sent first officer on board, found the sails snugly furled, hemp cable bent on the anchors, which were on the bow; a quantity of provisions were in the hold, lying on the ballast; the mainmast was cut away to within about four feet of the deck, and she had three feet of water in the hold, although the pumps were in good working order, and she did not appear to be leaking much; the men came back, and we proceeded on our course.

Ship Ciampa Emilia, (Ital.,) Zaccarino, Leghorn 46 ds., with marble and rags to order—vessel to Frederick S. Robinson.

Bark Ella Nicol, (of Liverpool,) Wilson, Gopaulpore, Bengal, 130 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Andrew Lindsay; Nov. 26 lat. 6 27 S., lon. 19 57 W., spoke ship Senator Iken, (Ger.,) from Manila for New-York; Dec. 2 lat. 1 53 N., lon. 29 33 W., ship Geraldine Paget, (of London,) from San Francisco for Liverpool; 7th, lat. 9 35 N., lon. 34 18, signalized a Norwegian schr. showing signal letters J. K. B. S., from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Bark Osmi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Marinovich, Belfast 50 ds., in ballast, to order.

Bark Patus, (Swe.,) Holstrom, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Andrew Stuart & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 6 in lon. 37.

Bark Eyvor, (of Boston,) Littlefield, Hamburg Nov. 22, with mdse. to A. Mudgett. Dec. 20, lat. 29 30 N., lon. 56 17 W., signalized Italian ship Emilia Ciampa, from Leghorn for New-York, 34 ds. out; 26th, lat. 28 40, lon. 67 55, a British bark showing signal letters V. P. D. Q., from —— for New York.

Bark Aster, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Belfast 51 ds., in ballast to order. Came the Southern passage.

Bark Balder, (Swe.,) Wulff, Bordeaux 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Was in the Bay of Biscay 28 ds. with continuous W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Gyda, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Lisbon Oct. 27, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage, with no trades.

Bark Nuova Margherita, (Ital.,) Mancino, Cantania 92 ds., with brimstone to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 13.

Bark Bertha, (Norw.,) Gaarn, Belfast 54 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux Nov. 16, in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlin & Co.

Bark Joseph Baker, (of Bangor,) Ryder, Malaga Nov. 8, with fruit to Frederick Lewis—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 17.

Bark Jason, (Ger.,) Grimm, Bremen 14 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Ruger. Nov. 27, lat. 47 28, lon. 9 07 W.; spoke bark Meridian, (Ger.,) from Bremen for Philadelphia; Dec. 11, lat. 25 48, lon. 37 45, ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) from Antwerp for New-York; 12th, lat. 24 46, lon. 38, ship Maryland, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore; 26th, lat. 28 21, lon. 66, brig Georgia, bound for Porto Rico; Jan. 1, lat. 36 50, lon. 72, ship Senator Iken, (Ger.,) from Manila for New-York.

Bark Gemsbok, Bunker, Muscat 93 ds., with dates, &c., to Arnold, Hines & Co. Had light winds down the Arabian Sea, and variable winds in the Indian Ocean; passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18; had very light S. E. trades; crossed the equator Dec. 13 in lon. 38 W.; took the N. E. trades in 6 N. and brought them to 26 N., (fresh and squally;) since then light variable winds with dense fog the last 4 ds.: Nov. 14, lat. 35 S., lon. 24 E. signaled bark Berwickshire, (Br.,) from Manila, for Falmouth, Eng., 85 ds. out; Dec. 24, lat. 23 30 N., lon. 64 30, bark Tuisko, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for Savannah, 35 ds. out.

Bark Uzziah, (of Salcombe,) Harnden, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16, with coffee to E. F. Davison & Co.; vessel to George F. Bulley—crossed the Equator Dec 6 in lon. 35 W., Nov. 25 lat 22 33 S., lon. 28 36 W., spoke ship Bedfordshire, (of Liverpool,) from Cardiff for Portland Bay, Australia; Dec. 4 lat. 4 25 S., lon. 31 04; ship Kildonan, (of Glasgow,) from Chili, for Swansea, 71 ds. out; in the evening of Dec. 25 lat. 29 N., lon. 71 50 W., passed within a ship's length of what appeared to be a ship's bottom up, about 100 feet long, not coppered, the keel showing above the water.

Bark Freya, (Norw.,) Bisanan, Gloucester 43 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlin & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Port Spain Dec. 15, with mdse. to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Salista, Partridge, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, via St. Thomas Dec. 17, in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Dolly Vaiden, Allen, Puerta Plata 35 ds., with mdse. to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 20, lat. 29 50, lon. 73 08, spoke schr. Isaac L. Clarke, (of Philadelphia,) bound S.

Schr. Monte Christo, (of Bangor,) Smith, Aquin 16 ds., with mdse. to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to P. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Maud C., (of St. John, N. B.,) Rogers, Point-a-Pitre Dec. 1, and St. Martins 8th, with salt to H. W. Loud & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Lee, (of Lamoine, Me.,) Stubbs, Aux Cayes, 30 ds., with Logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Dodge, Boston.

Schr. Sea Bird, Stanley, Mount Desert, with granite to master.

Schr. Julia A. Swan, Reed, New-Haven.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Providence, to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John Wright, Philips, Providence.

Schr. Prairie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gillett, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds. with produce to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

WIND—Sunset, light N. N. W.; cloudy, hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Huntsville, for Port Royal, &c.; ships Royal Alice, for Liverpool; Oliver S. Southard, for London; barks Mozart, for London; Ornen, for Cork, for orders; brig Daniel Trowbridge, for Barbados.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Teneriffe, Tracey, from Lisbon, which arr. 1st, reports: No date, lat. 32, lon. 70, passed a schr.'s mast, which had been in the water about a month; Dec. 30, 60 miles S. of Barnegat, spoke bark John Matthews, (of Barbadoes,) from Surinam for Boston, 30 ds. out.

Brig Annie Vail, (of Barbadoes,) Simmons, from Cadiz, which arr. 1st, reports: Nov. 27, lat. 33 N., lon. 31 W., in a gale from N. W. lasting 8 hours, broke main boom, and sprung fore yard; came southern passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 27, lat. 38, lon. 74 30, (dead reckoning,) spoke bark Old Dominion from Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Bark Mora, (of Liverpool,) Angel, from Yokohama, which arrived 1st, reports: Crossed the Equator Oct. 6 in lon. 13 1 E., passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 2, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Dec. 1 in lon. 35 W.; Dec. 8, at 8:30 A. M., lat. 11 07, lon. 43, in a very light, unsteady S. E. breeze, very unusual in the N. E. trades, veering and hauling between S. S. E. and E. S. E., with every imaginable cloud in sight, the cumulus trade clouds very fiery in appearance, experienced strong shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a low rumbling noise like distant thunder. The ship was so shaken that the breakfast things on the table rattled, there was a vibrating motion in the waters subsiding at once, preceded and followed by a perfectly smooth sea; Oct. 29, lat. 35 S., lon. 28 E., spoke ship Gertrude, (of London,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 60 ds. out; 31st, lat. 34 S., lon. 23 E., ship Abyssinia, (of Liverpool,) from Kurachi for London, 30 ds. out; Nov. 2, lat. 34 S., 18 E., ship Accrington, steering N. W.; same date, &c., bark Sarah Watson, (of Sunderland,) from Singapore, for Hamburg, 68 ds. out.

Bark Investigator, Butman, from Bordeaux, in ballast, which arr. 1st, reports Nov. 10, lat. 15, lon. 30, spoke bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) from Dublin, for Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 2.—The Hamburg-American steamship Company's steamer Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York Dec. 23, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia, sld. at 3 P. M. yesterday.

HULL, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship Othello, Capt. Bristow, from New-York Dec. 19, has arrived.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1876.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS

24TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1876.

ASSETS.	
Real estate owned by the company	$87,688 21
Cash on hand and in bank	117,519 83
Cash in hands of Agents, or in transmission	99,391 37
Loans on first mortgages and real estate	2,004,877 50
Deferred premiums	63,124 37
Accrued interest	78,514 35
United States Government bonds	374,570 00
State and municipal bonds	116,700 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	213,110 00
Bank and insurance stock	532,865 00
Total Assets	$3,701,361 13
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve for re-insurance, accident department	$169,417 45
Reserve, N. Y. standard (4½) life department	2,056,553 49
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	170,186 94
Total Liabilities	$2,396,157 88
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,305,203 25
Surplus as above, on four per cent. reserve, Massachusetts and Connecticut standard	$1,090,427 47

Statistics of the Year 1875.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Life Policies written in 1875	2,650
Net gain in amount insured	$1,900,031 00
Net gain in Life Policies in force	675
Whole number written to date	23,549
Whole number of Life Policies in force	10,511
Total amount insured	$19,169,114 00
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Accident Policies written 1875	32,837
Net Cash Premiums received for same	$459,395 00
Whole number of Accident Policies written	396,164
Number of claims paid in 1875	2,163
Whole number of Accident Claims Paid	23,295
Whole amount Accident Claims Paid	$2,174,133 23
Total Losses Paid, both departments	$2,935,102 39

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway, E. M. JOHNSON, Manager.